

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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## REPRESSION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Chichester Fortescue on Thursday se'nnight, and read the second time on Tuesday last, aims at the detection and punishment of those particular classes of crime in Ireland, which prevail in certain districts, and with which the powers granted to the Executive by existing laws are found unable successfully to contend. Over the greater portion by far of the sister isle there is not only not more, but considerably less, crime of an ordinary character, in proportion to the population, than in England. It is, nevertheless, unhappily true that large dis-

tricts of Ireland may be readily defined within which illegal terrorism constitutes an authority above the law, and the protection extended to life and property by the Irish Government is notoriously inadequate to the need. Agrarian outrages and seditious offences rapidly increased during the last six months of the year 1869, and still more so during the first two months of 1870. Ribbonism and Fenianism appear to have moved in concert. The old conspiracy and the new one have acted and reacted upon each other. Together they make up the morbid element in the social and political condition of the country. We are thankful to be assured that it is not in sufficient strength to overspread the

entire nation with the hideous manifestations of its presence, and that it works its way to the surface of the body politic in patches only. But, as everybody is aware, disloyalty to law, if not subdued, is highly contagious. Men who dare not resist illegal authority because legal authority is too weak to protect them soon learn to sympathise with the former rather than the latter, or, at any rate, to obey its behests. Who has not read of the "Holy and Secret Tribunal," the "Vehmgericht" of Westphalia in Mediæval days, how it gradually acquired almost undisputed sway over what its initiated members called the "Red Soil," and how it disposed of men's lives and property according to



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE.  
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its will? Something analogous to this Vehmgericht exists in Ireland, but, probably, much less highly organised, and it concerns itself exclusively, or has done so until of late, with the distribution of land. The secret combination has been stimulated into unwonted activity by the machinations of sedition; and, by the outrages it has committed, it has excited the fears upon which Fenianism has been but too ready to play. Between them they have made some parts of Ireland unfit for loyal subjects to live in. Threats, issuing from no one knows where, forbid them to act as free agents. Crimes of violence and incendiarism are committed in broad daylight. Assassins walk amid the inhabitants unharmed, and obtain shelter wherever they need it. Witnesses of outrage refuse to give evidence. Juries decline to convict even when evidence is sufficient. The bases of personal confidence are dissolved, and panic seems to have paralysed society.

There is grave danger in such a state of things, lest legislation should take the shape of "rough-and-ready," and therefore indiscriminate, repression. The employment of coercive agencies unrecognised by the Constitution invariably resolves itself into the purchase of temporary quiet at the cost of those sentiments of liberty and loyalty which lie at the foundation of durable national contentment. It is a fortunate circumstance that the present Administration is, by disposition as well as by profession, averse from overstepping the absolute necessity which the crisis has forced upon it. The provocation to which it has been exposed has been unusually great. Its deeds and purposes of beneficence, devised and pressed forward in the spirit of conciliation, have been turned aside to increased disaffection by unscrupulous agitators; and perhaps there is nothing more likely to drive wise men mad than a deliberate and wicked frustration of their best and most disinterested attempts to do, whether individually or nationally, as they would be done by. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have certainly carried forbearance to an extreme; and it might well have been feared that by the precise extent to which prudence had been sacrificed to patience, would be the excess of severity over moderation when the utmost limits of patience had been reached. This peril has been cautiously avoided. Great pains have evidently been taken to treat every manifestation of the evil with appropriate repressive remedies, and not to apply disabling agencies over wider spaces of the population than are infested by the mischief to be brought within management by legal authority. We have not, therefore, to deplore, on this occasion, a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or a resort to martial law; but, under the title of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, we have a series of provisions carefully framed to meet adequately, but no more, the varied aspects of agrarian and seditious lawlessness.

The chief provisions of the bill range themselves into three classes—those to be put in force in proclaimed districts, those applicable only to specially proclaimed districts, and those intended to come into operation over the whole of Ireland. Districts within the limits of which agrarian or seditious crimes are sufficiently numerous to require broader methods of suppression than are authorised by common law, will, as now, be proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant—but more stringent regulations may be enforced therein than have been thought necessary hitherto. The general prohibition of the possession or use of firearms without a license will be extended; and a game license will no longer be a sufficient warrant for keeping them, unless covered by a special license. So also with revolvers. Persons found retaining them without special license will be liable to a penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Search may be made for them by the police by night as well as in the daytime, and any warrant authorising a search for them will run on for three months. As to threatening letters, which constitute a most formidable and harassing weapon in the hands of the evil-disposed, magistrates are to be armed with additional powers. On sworn information they may search suspected houses for documents in corroborative proof of handwriting. Then, again, for the purpose of obtaining evidence, power will be given them to insist upon making men witnesses when they are suspected of being possessed of pertinent information; and, in the event of their refusal, to treat them as accessories, and forthwith commit them to custody without bail. Within specially proclaimed districts the power of the Executive will be of the most stringent character. The magistrates may close public-houses at sunset; the police may arrest persons out at night, and at any time strangers in the neighbourhood may be called upon to give an account of themselves, and, if necessary, security for their good behaviour, or be sent to prison and summarily committed for trial, the venue of which may be removed out of the district. The provisions which will have force throughout the country will make it obligatory upon dealers in ammunition and firearms to take out a license and to register their sales, will give powers to arrest absconding witnesses, and will authorise grand-juries to grant compensations to the families of persons murdered or injured, to be levied as they may think fit. With regard to the seditious press, the bill provides that the most summary and absolute proceedings may be taken. The Lord Lieutenant will be authorised to occupy the office, seize the plant, and stop the sale of any newspaper, upon publication of treasonable or seditious matter, or of any article or engraving dispensing threats or exciting to crime. The parties aggrieved will have the right of appeal to a jury against the officer making the seizure, and, if they can establish their case, of obtaining damages from the Crown.

It is made quite clear by these provisions that the Government is determined to grapple vigorously and effectually with the demon of lawlessness and violence which now infests and disturbs certain districts of Ireland, and that it does not mean to exercise the powers for which it has called beyond the limits marked off by exceptional disturbance. Parliament evinces an all-but unanimous readiness to respond to its

appeal. Its duty is a very painful one, but one which it is not disposed to evade. Another week, it is to be hoped, will not have passed before social confidence is restored in Ireland. Meanwhile, the discussion of remedial measures will be proceeded with, and, as far as legislative wisdom can do it, the sources of Irish disquietudes and dangers will, we trust, be thoroughly drained and permanently broken up.

#### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It was mentioned in our last Number that the only son and heir of the Emperor Napoleon III. attained the fourteenth year of his age on the Wednesday, and thus became legally competent to succeed to the throne, which we hope will not be vacant for many years to come. We gave an illustration of the private theatrical performances at the Tuileries, wherewith the Prince Imperial and a select party of his young companions were allowed to divert the guests of the Court. His Imperial Highness—who has now put off the knickerbockers and small jacket of his childhood and assumed the black frock-coat and long trousers and the close shirt-collar of an adult modern gentleman—gave a dinner-party on his birthday to a score of his friends, presiding at the table with much dignity and self-possession. The boys of all the lycées, or public schools, in Paris were indulged with a holiday on the occasion. Rumour speaks well of the youthful Prince, as inheriting the gentleness of his mother, the Empress Eugénie, with the thoughtfulness of the Emperor, his father. He is said, however, to be more reserved in disposition than most lads of his years. He is fonder of study than of games and exercises in the open air; but he has learnt to ride skilfully and boldly. The engraving we present this week shows him mounted on horseback, at the door of that side of the Tuileries where are situated the apartments reserved for his use. He is accompanied by General Frossard, his governor, who has the superintendence of his daily life and habits, while another tutor is charged with his literary and scientific instruction.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 24.

Public attention in Paris during the past week has been so taken up with the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for "voluntary homicide committed on the person of Victor Noir" that the meeting of the Corps Législatif after a second short recess, the arrival in Paris of M. de Banneville (the French Ambassador at Rome), and the Emperor's letter to M. Ollivier, have passed by almost unnoticed. The French papers inform us that last Monday, the day on which the High Court of Justice commenced its sittings, the city of Tours presented an unusual aspect, and that, to judge from the general appearance of the place, anyone would have imagined that some grand fête was in preparation. The spectators, it appears, gathered in crowds upon the Grande Place, and the shops in the Rue Royale where photographs of Victor Noir, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and the members of the High Court were exposed for sale were literally besieged by customers. Long before the opening of the Court, the crowd outside the Palais de Justice had become immense, and by nine o'clock every place inside reserved for the public was occupied. The proceedings were opened by the president, M. Glanz, who, in a speech of some length, exhorted the jury to lay aside all political views, and to be actuated only by the facts proved in evidence. The Court has continued its sittings daily, and has been occupied, since the reading of the indictment, with the examination of the witnesses, many of whom have entirely disagreed in their testimony. This has more than once given rise to a somewhat singular scene, as under such circumstances the witnesses are confronted, and, placed side by side in the same box, have either to amend their evidence or give one another the lie direct. With the exception, however, of the removal of M. Pascal Grousset, manager of the *Marseillaise*, from the court, on account of his having made use of certain insulting remarks with reference to the prisoner, nothing of any particular interest, but what was already known, has transpired. It is generally thought in Paris that the provocation will be admitted by the jury, in which case Prince Pierre Bonaparte will probably be condemned to from two to five years' imprisonment.

On Monday the Corps Législatif resumed its sittings, under the presidency of M. Schneider. Several reports were presented by the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative, amongst others a proposition relative to the abrogation of the law on public safety, and another on the motion to abolish art. 75 of the Constitution of the year VIII., which forbids the prosecution of functionaries with permission. A bill was presented for a contingent of 90,000 men, instead of 100,000, as in previous years. Towards the end of the sitting, M. Jules Simon addressed the Chamber at some length on the abolition of the penalty of death. The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, and, on the division of the Chamber, it was decided that the matter should be referred to the bureaux for examination. The sitting on Wednesday was almost entirely occupied with the discussion of M. de Kératry's proposal to inquire into the efficiency of the Garde Mobile, and ended by its being negatived.

The following letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier, which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of Tuesday, has produced a very favourable impression in Paris. The press, however, in commenting upon it, regret that it did not appear earlier:—

"Tuileries, March 21.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—I think it is opportune, under present circumstances, to adopt all the reforms claimed by the Constitutional Government of the empire, in order to put an end to the immoderate desire for change which has seized on certain minds, and which disquiets public opinion and creates instability.

"Amongst these reforms I place in the first rank those which affect the Constitution and the prerogatives of the Senate.

"The Constitution of 1852 was intended, above all things, to confer on the Government the means of re-establishing authority and order; it had necessarily to remain susceptible of improvement so long as the state of the country should not permit the establishment of public liberty on solid foundations.

"But, at the present time, when successive transformations have led to the creation of a Constitutional system in harmony with the bases of the plebiscite, it is important to restore to the domain of the law everything that is more specially of a legislative order, to give a definitive character to the last reforms, to place the Constitution beyond all controversy, and to invite the Senate, that great body which comprises so much intelligence, to lend a more efficacious co-operation to the new régime.

"I therefore beg you to come to an understanding with your colleagues for the purpose of laying before me the draught of a Senatus-Consultum to fix invariably the fundamental dispositions contained in the plebiscite of 1852, divide the legislative power between the two Chambers, and restore to the nation that part of the constituent faculty which it had delegated to other hands.

"Believe, M. le Ministre, &c.,

"NAPOLEON."

The Ministers assembled in council on Tuesday morning to draw up the basis of the Senatus-Consultum, which is to produce, in accordance with the Emperor's letter, an important modification in the Constitution of 1852.

On Tuesday the Emperor received the commission for the publication of the correspondence of Napoleon I., when Prince Napoleon, in his capacity of president, accompanied by M. Maury, Director of the Archives, presented the last report of the commission.

The disturbances at Creuzot have recommenced, and have assumed such a serious aspect that M. Schneider decided on leaving for his factory yesterday evening. Telegrams state that he was very well received on his arrival there, and the strike, which is said to have been caused by foreign agents, appears to be altogether of a political character. A detachment of troops arrived at Creuzot yesterday, and have partially succeeded in restoring order.

M. de Banneville, the French Ambassador at Rome, has arrived

in Paris, and has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is said that he is accompanied by Mgr. Forcade, Bishop of Nevers, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor.

##### ITALY.

Among the measures of the Government for adjusting the finances of the country is the reduction of the expenditure of the army, and on Saturday last the Minister for War informed the Chamber of Deputies that in a short time 30,000 men would be sent home on furlough.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Sunday the discussion upon the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget till the end of April. The bill was ultimately adopted by 164 votes against 53.

General Escoffier, Prefect of Ravenna, was assassinated last Saturday by a dismissed inspector of police. General Robiati has been appointed his successor.

The Pope nominated nineteen Bishops at a secret consistory held in Rome on Monday.

##### SPAIN.

In Saturday night's sitting of the Cortes a debate took place upon the financial bills, an amendment having been moved by the Liberal Unionists. Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, and General Prim insisted upon the absolute necessity of adopting the bill. They expressed themselves astonished at the opposition of the Liberal Union, and earnestly invited the Radicals to defend themselves from all attacks. The Radical party enthusiastically applauded General Prim's speech, and great excitement followed, during which Admiral Topete quitted the Ministerial bench, and was greatly cheered by the Unionists. The amendment was subsequently rejected by 122 against 116 votes. The rupture between the Radicals and the Liberal Union is regarded as consummated. In Tuesday's sitting the financial bill of Senor Figuerola was passed by 129 against 74 votes. The Unionists abstained from voting. The Ministry have decided to suppress the greater part of the posts of those functionaries who have resigned.

Admiral Topete has resigned, and the Regent has appointed Senor Beranger to succeed him as Minister of Marine.

The Regent Serrano maintains great reserve in the crisis, and keeps strictly within his functions as chief of the State.

The Government has issued a decree calling on the clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within two months.

##### BELGIUM.

Yesterday week the Senate, by 28 votes against 23, adopted the bill modifying the electoral law, as passed by the Chamber of Representatives.

##### GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the North German Parliament the Bank-Note Bill, which suspends the right of single States to issue bank-notes, was read the second time. The motion to extend the law also to Treasury notes was withdrawn.

The Upper House of the Baden Parliament has rejected the measure for the abolition of capital punishment which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Government desired to postpone the ultimate decision of the question till the policy of the North German Confederation on the subject should be known.

Mecklenberg has joined the treaty of 1863 relative to the Scheldt dues.

##### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Law of Civil Procedure was read the third time and passed. During the general debate which followed upon the Estimates for 1870, M. Czerkowski stated, in the name of the Polish deputies, that although his friends had little hope of seeing justice done to their grievances, they would, nevertheless, vote for the passing of the Budget. The representatives of the Slav Nationalities likewise supported the Ministerial Budget. The special debate afterwards took place, and the Civil List and the expenditure for the Reichsrath were passed.

A resolution, introduced into the Lower House on Wednesday, urging the Government to effect greater savings in the estimates, and to endeavour to prevail upon the European Powers to consent to a general disarmament, was rejected.

Herr Giskra, Minister of the Interior, has resigned—in consequence, it is stated, of the Cabinet having decided not to introduce an electoral reform bill in the present session.

We learn from Pesth that the members of the Upper House of the Diet who belong to the Deak party have resolved to submit to the Government a memorandum on the subject of the reform of the Upper House. The following are the leading features of this resolution:—"To accord a seat as a magistrate to every Hungarian paying taxes to the amount of 3000 florins per annum." "To declare that the Obergespänne are not entitled to seats in the House." "That the Crown shall appoint one third of the members."

##### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the whole Budget by 69 votes against 26, after having greatly reduced the estimates of expenditure.

##### AMERICA.

The Senate at Washington has confirmed Judge Bradley as Associate-Justice in the Supreme Court; and the appointment of General Sickles as United States Minister to Spain has been confirmed. The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations recommends the rejection of the treaty for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. The Finance Committee has agreed to report adversely on Mr. Sumner's bill for the resumption of specie payments in January, 1871.

An amendment introduced into the Ohio Legislature in favour of female voting has been rejected.

On the 1st inst. the funded and unfunded debt of the United States amounted, in round numbers, to four hundred and ninety millions sterling, about seventeen millions and a half below the figure at which it stood twelve months ago.

Julian C. Verplanck, president of the New York Historical Society, died yesterday week; and Mr. Francis Lousada, the British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at Boston on Saturday last.

The ex-secretary of the Fenian senate in America has been charged before a New York police court with shooting at Mr. Patrick Meehan, president of the Fenian senate, who is also editor of a paper called the *Irish American*. The occurrence took place near the Broadway. Mr. Meehan, while walking with a friend after leaving the Fenian head-quarters, was fired at from behind, and injured in the neck, the wound being considered dangerous. His assailant, who was immediately in the rear, was at once arrested with a five-barrelled revolver in his hand, one chamber of which was empty. He was committed for trial.

##### CANADA.

A resolution in favour of an independent action of the Dominion, subject to the assent of the Crown, relative to commercial treaties with foreign countries has been defeated in the House of Commons. The Government amendment in favour of concurrent action by England and the Dominion, and condemnatory of the Customs' union with the United States, was carried by 100 votes against 58.

##### AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of Victoria was opened at Melbourne on the 1st inst., and the position of the Ministers was considered to be strong.

The Parliament of South Australia had been prorogued previously to dissolution.

The new line of steamers between Sydney and England, via Honolulu and San Francisco, begin running to-day (March 26). Mr. Robertson, the late Premier, has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

##### NEW ZEALAND.

A Sydney despatch of Feb. 28 states that hostilities had been resumed in New Zealand, and that great depression prevailed among the colonists.



Lord Granville's despatch of Oct. 7, communicating the decision of the Home Government to remove forthwith the only regiment left in New Zealand, is strongly condemned in the colony. The Colonial Government has drawn up an elaborate memorandum on the subject; and the Wellington correspondent of the *Times* says that "the expediency of declaring the independence of the colony, of refusing to maintain the viceregal establishment, and even of annexation with the United States, has been freely discussed."

## JAPAN.

A Yokohama despatch of Feb. 23 states that a bad feeling towards foreigners prevails in all directions, that the authorities continue to persecute the native Christians, and that missionaries have been ordered to discontinue their labours.

The Greek Metropolitan of Broussa died recently at Moudania.

The pruning-knife is finding its way to the Board of Trade, five of the clerks—viz., one assistant to secretary, two seniors, and two supplemental clerks—having received an intimation that they are to be superannuated.

The *Journal des Connaissances Médicales* says that vipers have multiplied enormously in France during the last few years, and that this is owing to the merciless destruction of the hedgehog, which is their natural enemy.

In consequence of the decision pronounced by the arbitrators in the dispute between Queen Isabella and her husband, Don Francis d'Assises, the *Moniteur* says an arrangement has been made that the ex-King shall travel for a year in foreign parts.

On the 6th inst., at Malta, thesea suddenly rose two or three feet above its usual level, receded, and then rose in a similar manner a second time, probably occasioned by some submarine volcanic eruption in the vicinity.

The laying of the submarine telegraph cable between Bombay, Aden, and Suez was successfully completed on Tuesday night. Mr. Pender, the chairman of the company, received the first message announcing the gratifying fact and that the signals were excellent.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, March 19:—

In London the births of 2308 children (1150 boys and 1158 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2330.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1532. It was the eleventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1648. The deaths in the present return are less by 116 than the estimated number. Six hundred and thirteen children died under five years of age, 101 young persons were five and under twenty, 218 persons were twenty and under forty, 259 were forty and under sixty, 272 were sixty and under eighty, and 69 were eighty years of age and upwards. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 268, the corrected average number being 317. Three deaths from smallpox, 20 from measles, 81 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 65 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 8 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 13 from simple continued fever, and 11 from diarrhoea were registered. One hundred and ninety-three persons died from phthisis, 212 from bronchitis, and 86 from pneumonia. The deaths of 4 children and 1 adult from burns or scalds, of 2 persons from drowning, and of 7 infants from suffocation were registered. The deaths of 251 persons in public institutions of the metropolis were registered; of these 159 occurred in workhouses, 3 in military and naval asylums, 64 in general hospitals, 14 in hospitals for special diseases, 1 in a lying-in hospital, 2 in military hospitals, 1 in an hospital for foreigners, and 7 in lunatic asylums. Four persons were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets.

In the week 5319 births and 3576 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 26 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 28 and 26 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—20 per 1000 in Hull and Leicester, 21 in Bradford and Birmingham, 22 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23 in Leeds, Bristol, and Salford, 24 in Wolverhampton and Norwich, 25 in Sunderland, London, and Sheffield, 26 in Nottingham, 27 in Liverpool, 29 in Portsmouth, and 32 in the city of Manchester. The epidemic of scarlet fever which recently prevailed with more or less severity in London and most of the other large towns, has shown a continuous decline in recent weeks. The deaths referred to this disease fell considerably last week in Liverpool and Leeds, but again showed an increase in Sheffield, in which town 24 fatal cases were registered; in Nottingham also the disease was more prevalent. The death-rate in the city of Bristol last week showed a considerable decline upon the high rates prevailing in that city since the beginning of the year. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 24 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 38 per 1000, and in Dublin 28.

In the week ending Saturday, March 19, the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 33 per 1000 persons living. The deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 17th inst., gave an annual rate of 34 per 1000, and in Vienna during the week ending the 12th inst., a rate of 33 per 1000. Smallpox shows increasing prevalence in Paris; 112 fatal cases being reported last week, against 97 and 90 in the two previous weeks.

The body of Mr. Elliot, steward to Lord Malmesbury, who disappeared mysteriously on the 24th of last month, was found on Sunday in the river Stour. An inquest on the following day ended in an open verdict of "Found drowned."

The Cunard steamer *Samaria*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 26, bound for New York, broke the shafts of her screw on the 14th inst., and since that time she has been under canvas. On Saturday last, when about forty miles from Roche's Point, she sent on a boat to Queenstown, and upon its arrival there two powerful steam-tugs were dispatched to the disabled vessel, and by these she was towed into the harbour on Sunday. A serious charge is made by the passengers against the captain of the steamer *Manhattan*. They allege that, when the *Samaria* was in distress and signalled the *Manhattan* for help, the latter took no notice of the signals.

A fatal collision took place in the Channel, on Thursday week, between the steamer *Normandy* from Southampton for the Channel Islands and the steamer *Mary* of Grimsby, the consequence of which was that the former vessel was cut down about midships to the water's edge, and sank shortly afterwards, carrying with her the captain and most of the ship's officers and crew and seventeen passengers, including several ladies. The total loss of life seems to be thirty-two. Apparently, the *Normandy* sank in about thirty minutes after the collision. In that time two boats were launched, and those who got into them were saved. The collision took place during a fog.

On Tuesday the Select Committee on the Salmon Fisheries concluded their examination of the principal officials connected with the management of our salmon waters. Although the opinions of commissioners and inspectors differ in many respects as to the best manner of regulating our fisheries, they are unanimous in declaring that the amendment of our present Salmon Acts is absolutely necessary for the further development of this industry. Mr. S. Walpole remarked that the salmon fisheries of England and Wales had made considerable progress since placed under the regulations of the Act of 1861. Mr. Walpole calculated that the salmon fisheries which, some years since, were valued by competent authorities at £30,000 are now worth over £70,000. This increase is very satisfactory, and clearly proves that the principle of our present salmon law is sound, and has borne good fruit. Amendment, however, is necessary to perfect its provisions and to supply deficiencies where defects have been discovered in its working.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A model showing the proposed mode of completing the buildings for the South Kensington Museum has been deposited in the library of the House of Commons for general inspection.

A deputation of volunteer commanding officers visited Brighton, on Saturday, to decide on the site of the Easter review. After visiting several places, Ovingdean valley was fixed upon.

A purse of 150 grs. was presented, on Thursday week, to Mr. George Wilkinson, for eleven years chairman of the Strand Union board of guardians, in recognition of his public services.

The Hon. Mr. Duglas was, last week, elected secretary to the Junior Carlton, after a close contest with Major Keith Faulkner, by a majority of three votes.

Mr. John Gay, F.R.C.S., Eng., has been elected President of the Medical Society of London; and Miss Elizabeth Garrett has been appointed one of the visiting physicians of the East London Children's Hospital.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated, on Thursday week, by a dinner at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Abercorn occupied the chair. The collection amounted to more than £800.

The new club, established in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, for noblemen and gentlemen who are or have been members of a University, or are members of a recognised learned society, will be opened next Monday.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, on Wednesday, entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House a large number of ladies and gentlemen connected with Devon, of which county the Lord Mayor is a native.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has consented to preside at the forthcoming anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, at Slough; and the Duke of Cambridge will preside at the anniversary dinner of the German Hospital, which is to take place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday next.

The annual festival of the members of the Highland Society of London was celebrated, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in commemoration of the battle of Alexandria, which took place on March 21, 1801. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute, held on Monday, Mr. S. R. Pattison, F.G.S., read a paper on "Geological Proofs of Divine Action." A discussion ensued, in which several gentlemen took part. At the next meeting Mr. E. J. Morshead will read a paper on "Comparative Psychology."

The second annual ball of No. 5 company of the St. George's Rifles took place, yesterday week, at the Whittington Club. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including several officers of the regiment and representatives of many other metropolitan corps.

The Asylum for Fatherless Children, which was founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed in the year 1844, celebrated its anniversary festival on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. The chairman's appeal resulted in a response to the amount of nearly £1500.

The Marylebone vestry have ordered the removal of a disused pump in Newman-street, Oxford-street, in consequence of its being frequently used as a pillar-box. Not long since twenty-seven letters were found in an old pump near Dorset-square, having been deposited through the slit originally occupied by the handle.

The annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the North London and University College Hospital was held on Wednesday. The report stated that during the past year there had been 30,346 patients under treatment. The income for the year had been £13,525, and the expenditure £13,106. The fund invested for special purposes is £17,300.

Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co. last week received £1000 in aid of the funds of the Field-lane Refuges from "W. R.;" the committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital have received a second donation of £1000 from "E. G.;" a second donation of £1000 has been received from "S.W.Y.;" for the Great Northern Hospital, and a donation to the same amount has been received by the Dudley Stuart House of Refuge for the Homeless, Market-street, Edgware-road, from "S.C.T.;" Mr. F. M. Ogilvie has presented £210 to the funds of the National Institution for Crippled Boys; and a donation of 50 grs. has been received from the Company of Merchant Taylors in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snarebrook.

The decision of the Poor-Law Board with reference to the late inquiry into the charges made by the St. Pancras guardians against Dr. Ellis, the medical officer of the workhouse, was read on Monday at a meeting of the guardians. Dr. Ellis was charged with wilful mismanagement of the ventilating apparatus, with retaining patients in the infirmary who should have been in the body of the workhouse, of having sent patients suffering from contagious fever into the workhouse for the purpose of producing an epidemic, and with having called for inquests in order to receive pecuniary advantages. The first three charges against Dr. Ellis were considered to be groundless, but the Board regret that, by initiating inquests on slight and insufficient reasons, Dr. Ellis should have exposed himself to the imputation of corrupt motives. In the absence of any proof that these motives existed, the Board expressed their opinion that the conduct of Dr. Ellis was injudicious.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Thursday—the Lord Mayor presiding—a report was brought up by the Local Government and Taxation Committee relating the result of the interview they had had with the Home Secretary on the subject of the bills of Mr. Buxton for the reform of the Corporation of London, and for giving municipal institutions to other parts of the metropolis. At that interview Mr. Bruce stated that the Government had determined to support the second reading of these bills, but would not pledge themselves to adopt the principles of the measures. They had arranged that the bills should be referred to a Select Committee, and the result would probably be that there would be no legislation on the subject in the present Session. Meanwhile, Mr. Bruce suggested that the Corporation should mature a plan of reform of their own, and lay it before the Government, by whom it would receive a favourable consideration, adding that it would be useless for the Corporation to oppose the schemes before the House unless they were prepared to introduce one of their own.

The guardians of Poplar union having resolved to authorise the various relief committees to grant assistance to emigrants to the extent of £2 per statute adult, and having applied to the Poor-Law Board for their sanction to this step, the board have replied, stating that—"They are most anxious to afford the guardians every facility in their power towards carrying out their wishes; but, as the board are advised that emigration is not relief in the eye of the law, the board apprehend that it will be necessary for the whole board of guardians to ratify the proceedings of the relief committees before the Poor-Law Board could sanction the expenditure of funds." The Poor-Law Board express an opinion that this will not necessitate any unreasonable delay, and add that, on the receipt of the requisite information, the board will take care that the necessary orders are issued forthwith. They conclude by stating that, "as the rules and regulations hitherto prescribed in individual cases have not been embodied in any general order, the board will be able to dispense with the contract hitherto enforced, which, as they have been informed, has acted as an obstacle to emigration, and, on being informed by the guardians of the mode in which they propose to carry out the emigration in question, the board will inform them how far they can dispense with the enforcement of other regulations." This reply was considered satisfactory by the Poplar guardians, who are about to inaugurate a system of pauper emigration on the terms stated in the resolution transmitted to the Poor-Law Board, and they expressed their complete satisfaction with the requirements of the latter board in connection therewith.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Never before have the second, third, and fourth in a Grand National "fought their battle o'er again" on almost the same terms; and the meeting of The Doctor, Primrose, and Surney was the making of the second day at Cottenham. The last named fell early in the race, though he has never previously made a mistake at a jump; and the decisive manner in which Mr. Brockton's mare settled The Doctor must make the Colonel's Liverpool backers feel that they were somewhat the "favourites of fortune," as it is evident that, but for her mishaps over the Aintree course, Primrose would have given the winner an immense deal of trouble. To run second for two such important stakes within a few days is very "hard lines," and Holman's representative must be heartily sick of punishing finishes. The remaining events were of little interest. Ferfullagh, the Irish crack, who was at one time much talked of in connection with the Grand National, was made a great favourite for the Croxton Steeplechase, in which a bad fall at the second fence put out his chance. Great disappointment was caused by the failure of the Trial Stakes at Warwick; for, had Recorder, See-Saw, or Vagabond opposed Sunlight, we might have gained some insight to his Derby pretensions. As it was, he cantred over the course so enveloped in clothing that no one got more than a peep at him. He does not seem to have grown much since last season, and appears as nervous and bad-tempered as ever. Still, the feeling of the public is clearly, "With all thy faults we love thee still;" and each successive defeat last year only brought him to a shorter price for the Derby. General backers cling to him as fondly as they did to Marksman, and we only hope he may give them as good a run for their money as did that eccentric chestnut; but we greatly doubt it. The Symmetry colt carried the yellow jacket successfully in a Free Handicap; and The Doctor, who must be a regular "cut-and-come-again" customer, won the Coventry Steeplechase by ten lengths from Fan, beating Moose, who was much favoured in the weights and greatly fancied, by any distance.

Sir Joseph Hawley has just answered Admiral Rous's recent letter at great length, and there promises to be a regular paper war between the two. The Baronet's letter speaks even more plainly than the introduction to his resolutions. He says of racing that "a noble national sport has become a mere instrument of gambling, and a gangrene tainting and polluting our whole social system." With regard to the Admiral's objection that by the tenth rule of the Jockey Club it can take no cognisance of betting, he charges that body with interfering at times and standing aloof on other occasions. Indeed, he goes further, and states "that whenever any proposal is made to the club that might really improve the breed of horses and limit the evils of betting, they stop their ears and cry out, *Non possumus!* though it is quite a case of *possumus* when encouragement is to be given to races the main object of which is gambling, and to enforce the payment of those bets which they profess to ignore." These are very grave charges, and it is to be hoped that Sir Joseph has considered well before making them. The Baronet frankly confesses his desire to put a stop to all betting except at the post. We should be sorry to say that he is not quite sincere in his wish for reform; still, his views must have recently undergone a great change, and we do not wonder that ill-natured people have remarked that the six bets of £40,000 to £600, which he took some eighteen months ago about his team engaged in this year's Derby, and which are now hardly worth 600 pence, have caused him to see the error of his ways. Be this as it may, we cannot understand a man of Sir Joseph Hawley's experience making such a wild and absurd statement, as that betting has now arrived at such a pitch that it is the cause of "dishonesty and breach of trust in half the mercantile establishments and private houses in England." After this, we only feel a sort of mild wonder that the Baronet should depict the Jockey Club as a sort of society for the encouragement of vice and the suppression of virtue, and then wind up his letter with a declaration that he is proud to belong to it.

The return of Mr. Darbishire to his old place of stroke in the Oxford boat has given some hope to the supporters of the dark blue, who were beginning to think that their prospects were very gloomy. It is to be hoped that there will now be no further changes; for, as the race is fixed for April 6, the men have not got too much time to settle down in their places. We cannot understand why Mr. Houlton was retained so long in the boat. There surely is not such a scarcity of oarsmen at Oxford that there is any necessity to have a man weighing about 10 st. in the eight at all, much less to make him stroke—a post which such a light man, however clever, could not fill properly. Mr. Morrison, whose loss has been much felt at Oxford, has been working hard at Cambridge, and the accounts of the crew are pretty good. A well-known London amateur had recently paid a flying visit to the Cam and the Isis, and "don't think much of either crew" is his verdict; but, as both eights have arrived at Putney, people will be able to judge for themselves. The 5 and 6 to 4 which is laid on Oxford is probably due to the prestige of former victories.

The Inter-University sports will take place on the day after the boat-race, at Lillie Bridge. The ground has been greatly improved since last year, and a very successful meeting in the way of attendance is anticipated; though we do not fancy that the representatives of the two Universities, taken as a whole, are such flyers as those of former years. The A. A. C. hold their great champion meeting two days afterwards. We hear rumours of several very formidable "dark horses" among the entries; and some of the University men, who will be in town for their own meeting, are sure to compete.

A great many persons who witnessed the recent match for the billiard championship came away impressed with the idea that Roberts would have won on an old-fashioned table; so that the first game between him and Cook on a table with pockets of the usual size excited an immense deal of interest. The result only placed the champion more firmly at the top of the tree, as breaks of 177 and 204 helped to bring him in a winner by 245 points.

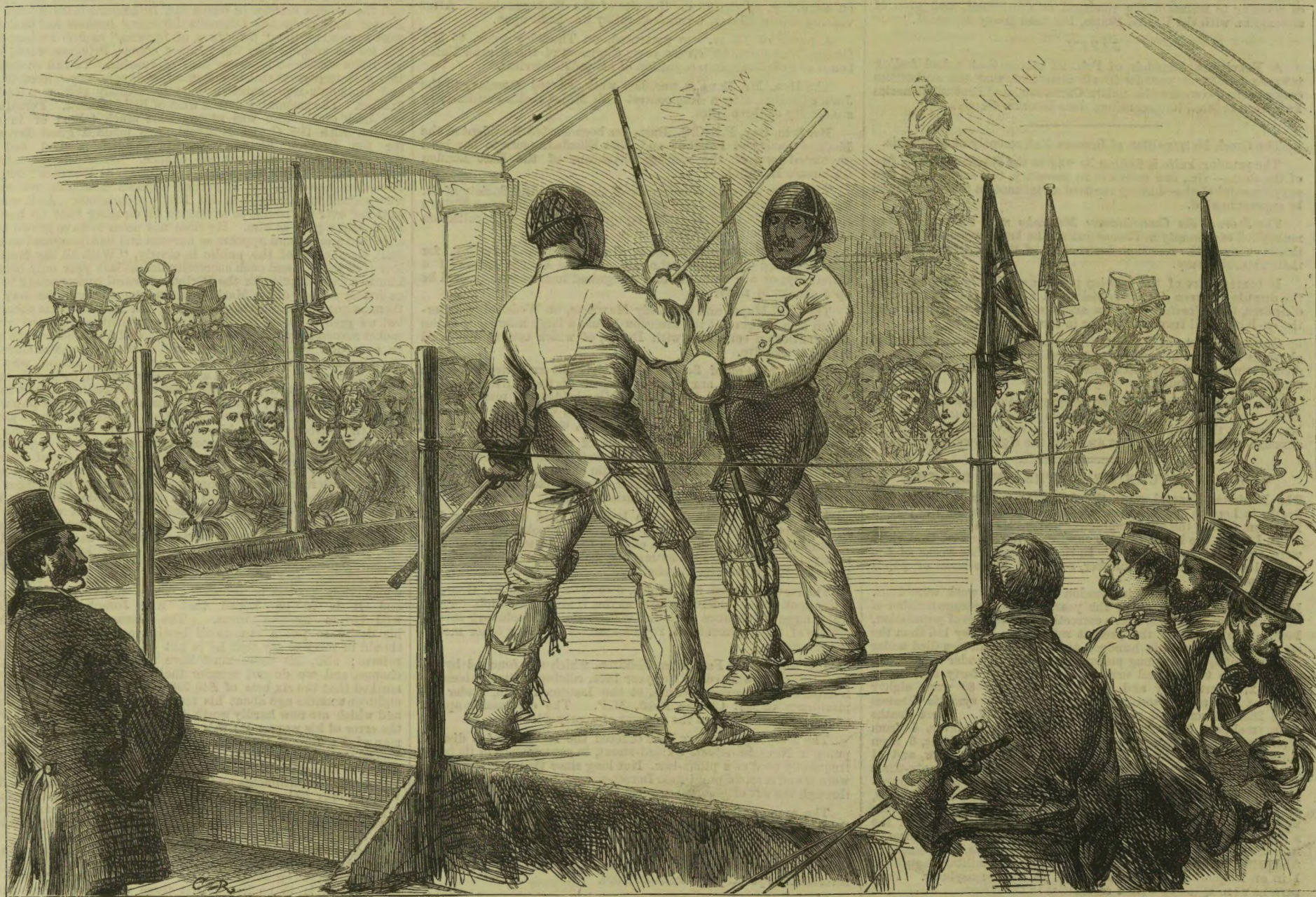
The commanding officers of the Household Cavalry Brigade have received instructions from the War Office to alter from squadrons to troops from the 1st proximo.

The cavalry dépôt at Canterbury, and the dépôt battalions of infantry, with the exception of one to be temporarily retained, are to be broken up on April 1; and the dépôts of regiments of cavalry and infantry serving abroad will be severally attached to regiments serving at home, and will move with them on change of quarters.

*Le Gaulois* says that the latest accounts of Princess Charlotte, widow of the Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, are very discouraging. The health of this unfortunate Princess has gradually become worse, and for some time she has not been permitted, as before, to visit Laeken. She is strictly watched at the palace of Tervueren, where her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, frequently visits her. To the mental alienation so long existing there is now added intense fever, which confines the patient to her bed.

Mr. Cowper-Temple's bill relates, not to metropolitan commons as defined by the Metropolitan Commons Act of 1866, but to commons a part of which is within a mile of any town in England of 5000 inhabitants, or within two miles of a town of 7000, or three miles of a town of 10,000, or four miles of a town of 20,000, or five miles of a town of 50,000, or six miles of a town of 100,000. In all such cases the Inclosure Commissioners are not to inclose the common; but, on application by the lord or any commoners, or by ten ratepayers of the parish, the Commissioners may prepare and publish a scheme for local management, with a view to the drainage, levelling, and improvement of the common, the prevention of nuisances, and the preservation of order; and, after proceedings for hearing objection or suggestions, the scheme finally settled is to be laid before Parliament for confirmation. Every scheme is to save to all persons any rights they have of a profitable or beneficial nature. The expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the applicants, or by ratepayers of the neighbouring town, or by any board or authority having power to levy rates in the town if offering to defray the same; and such board or authority is empowered to contribute towards the expenses of executing any scheme under this Act when confirmed by Act of Parliament.





ASSAULT OF ARMS BY THE HON. ARTILLERY ATHLETIC CLUB: QUARTERSTAFF.  
SEE PAGE 321.



HALFPENNY DINNERS FOR POOR CHILDREN IN EAST LONDON.  
SEE PAGE 321.





THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND HIS GOVERNOR.  
SEE PAGE 310.



## BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Dudley House, Park-lane, the Countess of Dudley, of a son.  
On the 21st inst., at Cambridge House, Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Lisbon, the wife of Mr. Lawrence Keith, of a daughter.  
On the 12th inst., at 45, Pall-mall, the wife of Henry S. King, Esq., J.P., The Manor House, Chigwell, of a daughter.  
On the 18th ult., at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Major Maclean, Rifle Brigade, of twin daughters, one only surviving its birth.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the British Consulate, Funchal, Madeira, and afterwards by the Rev. Robert Boug Watson, B.A., William Benjamin Archibald, younger son of Geddes Mackenzie Scott, M.D., of Hampstead, to Mary Anne Tassie, only daughter of John Hutchison, Esq.  
On Jan. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. J. Beck's, Colonial Chaplain, Frederick K. Hampshire, Esq., to Jessie Clara, third daughter of George Everest, Esq., of Southfields, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Genoa, Lady Caroline Baillie Hamilton, widow of the late C. J. Baillie Hamilton, Esq., and daughter of Willoughby, fourth Earl of Abingdon.  
On the 20th inst., at Curzon-street, Mayfair, Lady Gertrude Sloane Stanley, aged 86.  
On the 20th inst., from the effects of an accident, at Wellington College, William Reginald, third son of the late Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, of Whitfield, Northumberland, aged 16.  
On the 22nd inst., at Aberdovey, North Wales, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Jenkins, of the H.E.I.C. Maritime Service, and of Penrell, Cardiganshire. Burial at Aberdovey.  
On Jan. 29, at Albany, Western Australia, Francis Bingham, son of William C. Clifton, Esq., Peninsula and Oriental Co.'s Agent at King George's Sound, aged 2 years.  
On the 19th inst., at Western Lodge, Hammersmith, Mr. William Skinner, of 50, Jermyn-street, St. James's, S.W., aged 50.  
On the 17th inst., at the Mansion House, Lowestoft, the Rev. Charles N. Wodehouse, many years Canon of Norwich Cathedral and Rector of King's Lynn.  
On Jan. 8, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Avoca, between Galle and King George's Sound, from inflammation of the lungs, Flora Farhane, second daughter of A. A. Dangar, Esq., aged 6 months.

\* \* The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

SUNDAY, March 27.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rector of Stoke Newington; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone. Chapels Royal: St. James's, the Bishop of Carlisle; Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Ripon, Dr. McNeill; 3 p.m., Archdeacon Mackenzie, Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham; Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.  
MONDAY, 28.—General Sir Ralph Abercromby (victor at Alexandria, on the 21st, died, 1801. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at Royal Institution), 8.30 p.m.; Cantor Lectures (Society of Arts), 8 p.m. (Dr. B. Paul on Combustion).  
TUESDAY, 29.—The planet Vesta discovered by Olbers, 1807. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rolleston on the Nervous System).  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Prince William of Denmark proclaimed George I., King of Greece, 1863. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.; Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Page on Submarine Channel Communication).  
THURSDAY, 31.—John Constable, landscape-painter, died, 1837. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.; Royal and Antiquaries' Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products).  
FRIDAY, April 1.—The International Exhibition, Paris, opened, 1867. New moon, 1.58 a.m. Meetings: Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Brackenbury on the Last Campaign in Hanover); Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.; Geological Association, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Roscoe on Artificial Alizarine, 9 p.m.).  
SATURDAY, 2.—The National Gallery established, 1824. Meetings: Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on the Sun); Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 47	11 29	—	0 6	0 35	1 1	1 21
1 21	1 42	2 0	2 17	2 34	2 50	3 5

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
16	29.609	48.8	46.6	93	9	39.1	59.3	SSW. SW. W.	324	170	
17	29.797	52.5	46.9	83	9	47.1	58.4	W. NW. WNW.	260	000	
18	29.170	45.4	41.3	87	10	41.1	50.7	NNE. N. ENE.	293	000	
19	30.423	36.7	31.3	63	8	33.7	43.9	NE. N.	148	0 0	
20	...	...	...	...	...	31.6	49.1	WSW. W.	142	000	
21	30.207	46.7	44.1	91	9	36.0	53.4	W. NW. WSW.	190	040	
22	29.845	41.7	35.7	81	9	40.6	51.8	WSW. W. NNE. N.	344	070	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.611	29.708	30.113	30.431	30.459	30.267	29.851
Temperature of Air	48.8	52.5	45.4	36.7	46.7	46.7	41.7
Temperature of Evaporation	47.5	51.5	45.9	31.3	35.5	47.1	45.9
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	NNE.	NE.	WSW.	W.	WSW.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. The SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine.  
G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BRYSON, Hon. Secs.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS (will CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 9). Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including ST. HUBERT'S STAG, by Rosa Bonheur. Admission, 1s.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, removed from Great George-street, Westminster, to Exhibition-road, South Kensington, will be REOPENED on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst. Public days—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. By order of the Trustees,  
GEORGE SCHAEFER, Secretary and Keeper.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 28, the Programme will include Scher's Double Quartet in E Min. for Strings; Beethoven's Serenade Trio for Strings (by desire); Schumann's Quartet in E Flat Op. 47 for Piano and Strings; and Beethoven's Variations for Piano solo. Executants—Madame Schumann, M.M. Joachim, L. Ries, Strauss, Politzer, Wener, Zerbini, Paque, and Platt. Vocalist, Miss Sinclair. Conductor, Mr. Ben. dict. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chapell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prose, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

W. S. WOODIN'S 107th REPRESENTATION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, with his Famous and Original CARPET-B-G and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainments, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings, at 3. The beautiful scenic Illustrations by J. O'Connor. Box-office open from 10 till 6. Omnibuses to all parts, after the performance, from Piccadilly. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

## DOUBLE NUMBER.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR APRIL 30 WILL COMPREISE

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

## THE WOODCOCK'S NEST

AND

## COTTAGE LIFE,

AND

TWO SHEETS OF FINE-ART AND NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

Price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The first EXHIBITION OF SPRING FLOWERS will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 30 and 31. Gates open at Two o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

MR. J. M. BELLEW will read MACBETH, FRIDAY NIGHT, at Eight p.m. (March 25); Saturday Afternoon, at Three p.m.; Monday, 28th, at Eight p.m.; and, for the last time, on Wednesday, 30th, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Entrances, Regent-street and Piccadilly. The Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Mr. G. W. MOORE has the honour of announcing to his Friends and to the Public generally that his Second Grand BENEFIT in the above Hall is fixed for TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1870, upon which occasion he pledges himself that the Programme presented shall fully maintain the proud prestige enjoyed by this company, containing as it does several Novelties and Specialties never before introduced. In addition to the already powerful combination of Artists comprising this Troupe, Mr. G. W. Moore feels great pleasure in being enabled to announce that the occasion will be marked by the appearance of those justly distinguished and inimitable Pantomimists Mr. Fred Payne and Mr. Harry Payne (of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden), who have in the kindest manner proffered their invaluable services. Mr. Joseph Taylor (the eminent American Comedian) has also, in the most generous manner, offered his services to Mr. Moore for this Night. Mr. Richard Davis, an old and special favourite member of this Troupe, has also given his services on this occasion, being his first appearance in London since his tour through the United States.

Programmes are now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the Hall, and at every place where tickets are sold. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prose, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hopwood and Grew, 42, Bond-street; and Buckingham Palace-road; of A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight: Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, as an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prose, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2 p.m.; Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHILLING OPERAS.—Great Success. TUESDAY, LA SONNAMBULA—Amina, Miss Blanche Cole. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, LILLY OF KILLARNEY—Billy (The Golden Bawn) Madame Florence Lancia; the other Characters by Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss A. Goodall, Miss Wood; Messrs. Aynsley Cook, E. Cotte, R. Temple, W. H. Hillier, G. Fox, and George Perren. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton; Dresses by Mr. May. Stage Manager, Mr. J. J. Anderson. On Thursday, 30th, the Grand Opera, La Sonambula, will be produced under the direction of Mr. George Perren.

Fine Arts and Industrial Courts, Giant Ferns and Palms, Orangery, Fountains, Playing, Statuary, Portrait Busts, Spring Flowers, &c. Admission, Monday to Friday, no extra charge to Palace or Theatre. One Shilling, as usual; or by Guinea Season Tickets—present issue, dating Twelve Months from March, at all Entrances and Agents.

Saturday—Concert and Promenade, Half a Crown.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES AGO, with Miss Fanny Holland and Mr. Arthur Cecil. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. To conclude with (first time) BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR (a Blind Man's Bouffe), a new adaptation of Offenbach, by F. C. Burnand.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Five Nights (Saturday excepted).—Immense success of PEEP O'DAY.—On MONDAY, MARCH 28, and during the Week, I'M NOT MYSELF AT ALL; after which, at Eight, the Irish Romantic Drama, entitled PEEP O'DAY; or, Savouring Delish. Principal Characters by Messrs. J. B. Howard, J. Norton, Barrett, Neville, McIntyre, F. Charles, and J. Reynolds; Misses Edith Stuart, Amy Roselle, and Rosina Vokes. The Pattern Pair and Fiction Fight illustrated by 300 Auxiliaries. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. On SATURDAY, APRIL 2, a Variety of Entertainments for the BENEFIT of Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but One of Mr. Sothorn as Lord Dundreary, and Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Renard, Larkin, and Belle Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. EVERY EVENING, at Seven, the great Drama of FORMOSA, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., with all the original Drury Lane effects, artistry, scenery, costumes, and appointments; and THE FORTY THIEVES. On Easter Monday, Mr. J. L. Toole in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and Miss Julia Mathews in a New Burlesque.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—Positively the Last Week of the present season. Farewell Performances of the numerous Star Artists. The latest sensation, Fraulein LAUBA every Evening. SCENES IN THE ARBEN, as usual. Morning Performances, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Half-past Two.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

may be BOUGHT IN PARIS, at 70 centimes (about 7d.) the ordinary Number, of Messrs. XAVIER and BOYVEAU, 22, Rue de la Banque.

The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau: or at 198, Strand, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

Before the foundation is laid, in the cleared ground between the Strand and Carey-street, for that palatial building which is to hold all our superior Courts of Judicature, it is hoped that Parliament will have combined their functions into one harmonious system. Bringing law and equity together in a more consistent and economical organisation of justice, it is proposed to create a High Court, in which will be vested the whole authority of the Judges dealing with every kind of cases in litigation. It will include the Court of Chancery, the three Courts of Common Law, the Probate and Divorce Court, the Admiralty Court, and, perhaps, the Bankruptcy Court. These will no longer be so many independent tribunals, of a jurisdiction alien to each other, and too often conflicting both in their rules of procedure and in the principles and effect of their decisions. They will be converted into special divisions or branches of the new court of catholic jurisdiction, which is to take cognisance of all legal business throughout the realm. The business will be distributed between them for the convenience of its dispatch; it will be conducted under regulations made by the High Court of Justice; and it may be removed, by

order of the High Court, from one Divisional Court to another, without the cost and delay of beginning a fresh suit. There will be one Court of Appeal, which may sit in two or three divisions, to revise the judgments of any of the Courts of Law or Equity. But this part of the scheme is evidently not complete. It may not, therefore, be destined to pass in the present Session of Parliament. And there is some doubt whether the measure be sufficiently filled up with explicit provisions for the making of new rules of procedure by the High Court. The Judges composing that august body, twenty-three in number, from the Lord High Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice down to those of the Admiralty and Divorce Courts, deserve our entire confidence. But they may need some precise instructions from the Legislature to guide them in so arduous a task.

If the two bills just read the second time in the House of Lords should, for this cause, be stopped in their progress, they will, no doubt, be sent back for consideration to the Royal Commissioners appointed three years ago. The scheme is founded on the report of these Commissioners, who are Lord Cairns, Lord Hatherley, Sir William Erle, Lord Penzance, Sir Robert Phillimore, three Common Law Judges, one Vice-Chancellor, five or six eminent counsel, including Sir Roundell Palmer, and the late and present Attorney and Solicitor General, two Cabinet Ministers, and three practising attorneys. They are probably as well able to advise Parliament upon the details of the proposed method of procedure—or rather upon the expediency of leaving those details to be settled by the Court—as they were to recommend the essential principle of the two bills now introduced. The Commission might, however, with some advantage, be reinforced by the addition of Lord Westbury, Lord Romilly, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn; and we should think Mr. Lowe, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, might well be placed on it beside his predecessor, Mr. Ward Hunt. A scheme finally matured and perfected by the deliberations of such a Commission ought to require but little discussion in the two Houses next year; and there is really no occasion for great hurry. Mr. Street's architectural plans, so far as the public is aware, have not yet passed the ordeal of the Treasury or the First Commissioner of Works; and neither Westminster Hall nor Lincoln's Inn has accommodation for a High Court of Justice, with its divisional courts attached to the main court. The English nation has tolerated the inconvenience of separate civil jurisdictions during so many ages past that it may be content to wait for the remedy yet another twelvemonth. It was curious to see the incidental manner in which the Lord Chancellor, a few weeks since, first introduced the subject of this magnificent judicial revolution. He explained, as it were casually, the objects of the High Court of Justice Bill and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill only by way of an appendage to one of the smallest proposals of immediate utility, occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Hayes. The convenience of allowing a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, or a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench, when there is too much business in the last-mentioned court for its ordinary Justices to get through, was too plain to need a long speech. It was natural, however, being once on his legs, that the Lord Chancellor should go on to state what else he meant to do for the consolidation of all our courts of law and courts of equity into the grandest and noblest of judicial institutions. This is the characteristic English manner of announcing a great design or a great achievement; apropos of some little practical necessity which seems to demand speedy action for its relief. We find ourselves compelled, on the sudden, to repair a leak in the roof of our rickety and awkward old house. We remember, by the way, that we had been thinking of a stately and commodious mansion, to be erected some day in its stead. We at once begin to build the new palace, on a most comprehensive plan, in the very act of mending our old habitation.

Let us here again remark how oddly the political and administrative constitution of England has been put together. Successive makeshifts and supplements, or substitutes for one thing and another, each of them demanded and devised to answer the purpose of its time, have supplied the whole framework of our public life. An interesting example of this national habit is to be found in the history of our three Courts of Common Law. Once upon a time, as we read in Hallam, the Norman King of this country sat in his great hall, with his Chief Justiciary, his Chancellor, his Constable, his Marshal, his Chamberlain, his Steward, and his Treasurer, to hear all complaints and decide all quarrels between his subjects. There was then an undivided High Court of Justice, formed by the King in person with his chief officers of state. But it was soon thought proper, for obvious reasons, to separate the cases which concerned the King's revenue from the ordinary civil and criminal cases to be tried. The King's Treasurer, assisted by a judicial assessor, who was afterwards called the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was therefore appointed to investigate the revenue cases apart. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe are still entitled, if they please, to sit on the Bench with Chief Baron Kelly and his learned brethren, though the Court of Exchequer has little enough to do with the Treasury now. The next step was taken by Henry II., in sending itinerant justices to try, in each shire of the kingdom, both civil and criminal pleas of men who could not travel up to the King's own court. These judges of assize, while dispensing the law, but in regulating or collecting the tribute due to the King from Royal boroughs. From their two-fold relation, to such places as belonged immediately to the Crown, and to such as were under the feudal jurisdiction of the barons, who were apt to resist the interference of the judges, it became desirable to make two distinct classes of judges. Hence came the difference between the Barons of the Exchequer and the Justices of the King's Bench. The third



Court, that of the Common Pleas, was established for the decision of private civil disputes, in which neither the King's interest nor the King's peace is concerned. It is presumed by constitutional theory that neither the Court of Exchequer nor the Court of Queen's Bench can deal with such cases—that is, with nine tenths of all common-law business on the civil side—except by the legal fiction of supposing a debt to the Crown, or an act of violence committed. But every lawyer knows by what technical devices he may lay an action in either of the Courts at his choice. There is no rational ground for distinguishing their several jurisdictions, which arose, as we have seen, from motives of political or official convenience under the Plantagenet reigns. It is not quite the same with the distinction between law and equity, which has its origin, as the latter name implies, in a laudable intention to supply remedies for such wrongs as may escape the narrow strictness of the common-law pleadings. The King's Chancellor, we may suppose, discovering that the legal feeoffee of an estate had made a private contract to allow somebody else its actual use and possession, felt it his duty to inquire, and to make an order enjoining the specific performance of the contract. A Court was thus erected, its judges being usually ecclesiastics, more liberal in its notions, more free in its process, recognising various kinds of trusts, rights, contracts, and conditions. It called the party liable to an account; it examined all claims and interests concerned in a transaction; it did not confine its view to a single issue of fact or law. The merits, scientific and practical, of this Chancery jurisdiction are highly to be valued; and nothing will be done, we are sure, to impair its efficiency hereafter. But its proper domain and that of Common Law must be connected and defined by a line of partition which the High Court of Justice will prescribe and preserve, allotting to each tribunal the business fit for its investigation. This will save the waste of suitors' time and money in a mistaken chase of the flying phantom of Justice from Court to Court.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of Windsor Castle on Thursday week. Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, when Sir Henry George Elliott was made a Knight Grand Cross, and Sir Edward Sabine and General Erskine Butler were made Knights Commanders. Besides these the Hon. John Rose and Mr. T. W. Clinton Murdoch were made Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice took a drive. The Duke of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Bowmont, and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday week was the twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louisa. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of music early in the morning under the windows of Princess Louisa's apartments. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty. Count Gleichen also visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. Madame Norman-Néruda, Signor Piatti, and Mr. W. G. Cousins had the honour of performing on the violin, violoncello, and pianoforte this afternoon, in the White Drawing-Room, before her Majesty, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The Hon. Eva Macdonald arrived at the castle. The Duke of Roxburghe, the Hon. Eva Macdonald, and Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, honoured Sir James Clark with a visit at Bagshot Park. Prince Leopold drove out. The Duke of Roxburghe left the castle. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and General the Hon. C. Grey dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and to the Speaker of the House of Commons, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian remained to luncheon. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Captain Henry Wellesley (Grenadier Guards), and the Rev. Henry White dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked out. The Hon. Eva Macdonald and Miss Evelyn Paget left the castle. Earl and Countess de Grey and Earl Cowper dined with her Majesty. Princess Louisa was present at a ball given by Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled in a state saloon by special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 9th Lancers, to Buckingham Palace, arriving at twelve o'clock. The Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Du Plat, and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth were in attendance. Prince Christian arrived at the palace from Frogmore House. Princess Louisa visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and honoured Earl and Countess Granville with a visit in Bruton-street. The Queen held a Drawingroom, which is described below.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, visited the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley at the Deanery, Westminster. Princess Christian, attended by Lady Susan Melville and Colonel G. Grant-Gordon, arrived at the palace from Frogmore House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, went to the Crystal Palace. Prince Leopold took a drive. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl Granville, and Mr. Arthur Helps dined with her Majesty.

The death of Countess Blücher (*née* Miss Dallas), of which the news reached Windsor on Sunday, has caused the Queen and the Royal family the deepest sorrow.

Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Wrottesley and Lord Frederick Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, April 6, at two o'clock.

Mr. A. Nicholl, R.H.A., has had the honour of submitting to the Queen a series of twelve water-colour drawings of the scenery and antiquities of Ceylon.

### THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held her second Drawingroom this season, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Princess Louisa, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his sons, Prince Ali Kadr Hussun Ali Bahadur and Prince Soliman Kadr Wahid Ali Bahadur, were present at the Court.

The honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of the Marquis of Normanby, and the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock.

In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Codrington, the Hon. Florence Seymour, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress, with a train trimmed with ermine and jet; and a diadem of diamonds and rubies over a white tulle head-dress, with a long veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooches of diamonds and rubies, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of green satin covered with fine Irish lace, and a petticoat of rich green silk, trimmed with plaitings of tulle and satin and a flounce of Irish lace, looped with bouquets of stephanotis. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Catharine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish order.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich white satin, trimmed with fringed ruffles and satin, and a petticoat of white silk, with lace flounces and bows of satin. Head-dress—feathers, veil, diamond tiara, and red roses. Diamond ornaments. The Victoria and Albert order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Mlle. Musurus, the North German Ambassador and the Countess de Bernstorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and the Baroness de Brunnow, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild, the Greek Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Brazilian Minister and Madame de Almeida Azeas, the Netherlands Minister and Baroness Gevers, the Belgian Minister, the United States Minister and Mrs. Motley, the Italian Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess de Seisal, the Persian Minister, the French Chargé-d'Affaires, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust. The Honduras Minister and Madame Gutierrez, the Baroness de Beaulieu, wife of the Belgian Minister, and the Salvador Minister were unable to attend the Court. The following presentations were made in the diplomatic circle:—

Madame de Bille, wife of the former Danish Envoy at this Court; Madame de Treschow, wife of an attaché to the Danish Legation.

Madame de Moraes-Sarmiento, wife of an attaché to the Portuguese Legation.

A. de Beloukha Kokhanowsky, Secretary of the Russian Embassy at this Court.

M. de Bille, formerly Danish Envoy at this Court; M. de Treschow, attaché to the Danish Legation.

Mr. E. S. Nadal, Assistant Secretary to the United States Legation.

General Mohamed Aga, Councillor to the Persian Legation.

The general circle was well attended, and the following presentations—about a hundred in number—were made to the Queen, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Abela, Miss Testaferata	Fairbairn, Miss C.	Montagu, Lady Agneta
Alderson, Lady	Farquhar, Miss Blanche	Montgomery, Miss E.
Amherst, Lady Elmor	Field, Mrs. Edward	Morrison, Mrs. Frank
Astley, Miss Constance	Fox, Mrs. James Lane	Murray, Mrs. Douglas
Balfour, Mrs. John	Furnell, Mrs.	Naghten, Mrs.
Bass, Mrs. Arthur	Gardner, Miss	Ogilvy, Lady Blanche
Beaton, Mrs. Hammet	Gaskell, Miss	Paterson, Mrs.
Birkbeck, the Hon. Mrs.	Glasgow, Countess of	Paterson, Miss
Boileau, Sir F., Bart.	Green, Lady Rodas	Pennant, Hon. Eva D.
Boileau, Lady	Gordon, Mrs. C. A. B.	Penzance, Lady
Boyle, Miss Agnes	Hackett, Lady	Phillips, Miss Margaret
Boyle, Miss Isabella	Hardcastle, Hon. Mrs.	Rate, Mrs.
Brodrick, the Hon. H.	Hardcastle, Miss	Ridley, Miss Alice
Brodrick, Hon. Mrs. H.	Hay, Lady Constance	Rodwell, Miss Gertrude
Buller, Miss Maud Yarde	Hay, Miss Dalrymple	Ruthven, Lady
Bury, Lady Katherine	Helme, Mrs. Burchall	Sanderson, Miss Maud
Byng, Miss Anne Mary	Henry, Miss	Shelley, Lady Mary
Cadogan, Miss	Hippisley, Miss Emily	Somers-Cocks, Lady Is.
Campbell, Mrs. Colin G.	Hogbe, Miss	Stewart, Lady Henrietta
Campbell, Miss	Beresford-Hope, Miss A.	Symes, Miss (Montreal)
Carpenter, the Hon. Mrs.	Hubbard, Miss R. E.	Taylor, Mrs.
Carter, Miss Bonham	James, Mrs.	Thesiger, Hon. Mrs. Ed.
Cavendish, Hon. Miss	Jelf, Mrs. R. H.	Thorold, the Hon. Lady
Charteris, Hon. Lillian	Johnstone, Lady	Vernon, the Hon. Diana
Crutchley, Miss Julia	Kinnoull, The Countess	Verner, Mrs. W. J.
Cumberland, Miss M.	Knightley, Sir R., Bart.	Verner, Miss Ida
Daly, Miss Florence	Knightley, Lady	Walpole, Hon. Mrs. F.
Digby, Mrs. Kenelm T.	Layard, Mrs. Frederic	Whitman, Miss
Doyle, Lady Frances	Layard, Miss Florence	Wilks, Mrs. George
De Burgh, Miss Eva	Layard, Miss Ida	Willoughby, Hon. Mrs.
Du Cane, Mrs. E. F.	Magniac, Mrs. Arthur	Wyntford, Lady
Elwes, Miss Evelyn	Mildmay, Miss Alice	Yorke, the Hon. Mrs.
Emlyn, Viscountess		

At a quarter to four o'clock the Queen retired from the Throne-Room.

The remainder of the company was received by the Princess of Wales on her Majesty's behalf.

The Drawingroom was also attended by about 350 persons of distinction.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Manchester and the guests at Kimbolton Castle, hunted with the Oakley hounds on Thursday week. The meet took place upon the lawn in front of the castle. A very large field assembled.

Yesterday week the Prince hunted with the Cambridgeshire hounds. A fox was found at Graffham West Wood, which ran by Brampton to Perrey, where it was killed. The Princess, who accompanied the hunt in her pony phaeton was present at the death and received the brush. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at the castle. There were between three and four hundred guests, among whom were the officers of the Huntingdonshire Volunteers, and the members of the Duke of Manchester's Light Horse Volunteers, most of whom were in uniform. The Prince and Princess joined in the first quadrille, and remained until the dancing concluded.

On Saturday last the Prince hunted with the Fitzwilliam hounds. The meet was at Catworth Guide Post. The field numbered a thousand equestrians and a large assemblage of ladies in carriages. The Princess accompanied the hunt in the pony phaeton. A good day's sport was obtained.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Kimbolton parish church.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses left Kimbolton Castle and returned to Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess were present at the Queen's Drawingroom. In the evening the Prince dined with the Marquis of Normanby and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, at their mess in St. James's Palace.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess will have a dinner party this (Saturday) evening.

### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The festivities at Bombay city in honour of his Royal Highness passed off most successfully. On the night of the 16th inst. the ships in the harbour were illuminated. On the following day the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a seamen's home, towards which the Guicowar has contributed £20,000. In the evening a ball was given at Government House.

The Duke sailed on the 19th inst. for Beyport. Every honour was paid him: troops lined the roads, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

M. Bontemps, Governor of Pondicherry, accompanied by the leading French officials, will visit Madras during his Royal Highness's visit to that presidency.

### THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland visited the South Kensington Museum on Thursday week. Yesterday week her Majesty visited the Crystal Palace, and in the evening dined with the Duchess of Cambridge. On Saturday last the Queen visited Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Hall at their residence in Phillimore-gardens. On Sunday her Majesty attended Divine service at the Dutch Reformed Church, Austinfriars. The Rev. Dr. Ghele officiated. On Monday the Queen visited the British Museum, and afterwards paid visits to the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Llanover, and also drove in the parks. On Tuesday her Majesty dined with the Duke of Cambridge. On Wednesday the Queen visited the Tower of London, and in the evening dined with Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont.

The Queen will leave London on her return to Holland early in the ensuing week.

Her Majesty has received a large number of visitors during her stay at Claridge's Hotel.

Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge held a levée, on Saturday last, at the Horse Guards. Upwards of 140 officers were present.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have gone on a visit to the Marquis of Drogheda, at Moore Abbey, in the county of Kildare.

The Duke of Roxburghe has arrived at the Clarendon from Windsor Castle.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk have arrived at their residence, Princes-gate.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Hamilton, have left Paris, en route for Spain.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have left town for Carton House, Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Wentworth House, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Feversham have arrived in town from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway have arrived in town from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived in town from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ingestre Hall, Stafford.

Lord Blantyre and the Hon. Miss Stuart have left town for Erskine House, Renfrewshire.

Sir John Ramsden, Bart, M.P., and Lady Gwendolin Ramsden have arrived in town from Byram, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., and Mrs. Bright have arrived at the Bristol Hotel, Brighton, from the Queen's Hotel, Upper No. wood.

By the deaths of the Marquis of Ailsa and the Earl of Roden, a ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew, and also one of the Order of St. Patrick, are at the disposal of the Premier.

### FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave a dancing party, at Frogmore House, on Monday evening, at which Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, was present. The string band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, played during the evening.

The Duchess of Cambridge entertained the Queen of Holland, the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished company at dinner, yesterday week, at her residence in St. James's Palace. Later in the evening the Duchess received a small circle of friends to meet the Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Queen of Holland, Prince and Princess Teck, and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Gloucester House. On Wednesday evening his Royal Highness received Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Cambridge, and a select company at dinner.

His Excellency the North German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained, on Tuesday night, at dinner all the members of the Embassy and distinguished Germans at present in London, at Prussian House, Carlton House-terrace, to celebrate the birthday of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the head of the North German Confederation.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Motley entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Arlington-street.

Countess De Grey had a reception, on Saturday last, at her residence in Carlton-gardens, at which a numerous and fashionable company assembled. Previously to the assembly the Lord President of the Council and Countess entertained a large party at dinner.

The Countess of Camperdown entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

The Earl and Countess of Beasborough entertained a select party at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Earl and Countess Stanhope had a dinner party, on Monday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-place Houses.

Countess Cowper had a dinner party, on Tuesday night, at her residence in St. James's-square.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. On Wednesday the Chief Secretary for Ireland and her Ladyship received the Count and Countess de Paris and a distinguished company at dinner.

Mr. W. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont entertained the Queen of Holland, Prince and Princess Teck, and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence on The Terrace, Piccadilly. After dinner Lady Margaret had a reception to meet her Majesty and Prince and Princess Teck. The Count and Countess de Paris and a select circle assembled.

Lady Molesworth had a dinner and evening party, on Thursday evening, at her residence in Eaton-place, to meet the Duke of Cambridge.

Lord and Lady Dufferin received a large party at dinner, yesterday week, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Lord Abercromby entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last, at his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

The Bishop of Winchester received a numerous and distinguished company at Winchester House, St. James's-square, yesterday week.

The directors of the British Fishery Society have resolved to rebuild the harbour works at Wick destroyed by the late storm.

No tidings of the City of Boston steamer had been obtained at the time we went to press with our first edition. Several vessels which were sent out in search of her have returned, having crossed about in vain.

The death, at the age of ninety-three, is announced of Mr. John Campbell, claimant of the Breadalbane Peerage. He was for many years a messenger-at-arms and Sheriff's officer in Scotland. The claim will be continued by the children of his recently-deceased younger brother, Lieutenant Donald Campbell.

The following resolution of the Senate of the United States of America on international coinage was unanimously adopted on the motion of Senator Sherman, on Feb. 8:—"Resolved,—That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to invite a correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign Powers with a view to promote the adoption by the Legislatures of the several Powers of a common unit and standard of an international gold coinage, and that such correspondence be submitted to Congress for its information and action."





THE MALL, ST. JAMES'S PARK, ON A DRAWINGROOM DAY.  
SEE PAGE 330.





"DRAWING FROM LIFE," BY J. HENDERSON.  
SEE PAGE 321.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The condition of the Session just at this time is an illustration of the perennial Irish difficulty. From the state of things existent, advocates of the repeal of the Union might gather an argument against the capability of an Imperial Legislature to deal with the affairs of Ireland. The Land Bill, the Education Bill, the Peace Preservation Bill, and the Army and Navy Estimates are so interwoven that there is a complete block; and no one knows when there will be such an extrication as will enable business to go on. The intervention of the measure for the pacification of Ireland has set aside all hope of getting along with other measures before Easter, the notion that Committee on the Land Bill would be achieved being now an outrageous one, even though the first day of the recess is still in supposition, while its termination has been fixed definitely. It is not too much to say that the advent of the vacation is apparently the subject of the most anxious consideration by the great majority of members. As to the Education Bill, if it crops up about mid-July it will be lucky; while the passing of the Estimates depends on the chapter of accidents. Much of this slowness of progress is to be accounted for by the prevalence of the *cacothetes loquendi*. It has become epidemic, and day by day members long in a state of healthy silence have become infected with the malady. Ten measures of garrulity, says the Talmud, were sent on the earth at the creation of the world, and the woman appropriated nine of them; but now it would seem that members of Parliament are successfully invading this female right, and are becoming terrible chatters. If there be any man so strong in mind and able in body as to read through full reports of recent debates, he will discover how mere talk, as distinguished from close adherence to subject, is in the ascendant. Everyone, and especially in these Irish discussions the national representatives, addresses not the House, but his constituents, and hopes that he will appear before them in a goodly array of newspaper columns. Then, too, the habit of the House practically to adjourn between seven and ten o'clock induces great loss of time. No doubt there are certain disinterested gentlemen who, careless of having an audience, preserve the continuity of debate; but it is relatively mere dribble and it is difficult to see how the bald, disjointed talk of fifth-rate members can contribute to the elucidation of a question, and the less so when they speak for an hour, as one of this class did on an occasion this week. Nor can the growth of this habit be—this Session, at least—attributed to the example of Mr. Gladstone; for, though he has spoken in every important debate, he has on no occasion been—for him—long, and his speeches have been fitting, inasmuch as they have been, in the main, summings-up of argument on both sides. However, this is a free country, and we have a free Parliament; so that there is no help for all this.

The initiation of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was a forecast of the character of the debate. No stimulus is to be got out of a speech of Mr. Chichester Fortescue at any time, and there was nothing to take that which he delivered in introducing this measure out of the usual category. The consequence was that mild Sir Frederick Heygate led off for the Opposition, and indicated the *tactique* to be pursued; which is to accept the bill as a necessity, but to abuse the Government for being too late with it. For long the talk trickled on, and such was the state of things that Mr. Charley had as much time as he liked, and so disported himself that he was able to enjoy the sweet pangs of an immediate answer from the Prime Minister, who, however, took care to guard himself by insinuating that he should probably not have followed the enthusiastic member for Salford if it had not been that he had repeated a statement made by somebody else. Possibly it was not intended; but when, to all appearance, the discussion had closed for that time, Mr. Dowse presented himself and said that, in order to prevent misunderstanding, he should give a second exposition of the measure, it did somehow seem as if he was hinting that Mr. Chichester Fortescue required to be supplemented by a more brilliant expositor; though in truth, so far as the explanation and development of the provisions of the bill, the Secretary for Ireland was clear enough and full enough.

The arrangements of the course of business were so far successful that a place was found for the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Education Bill; and the first performer, and he drew a good audience, was Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who, so to speak, stumbled on the threshold; for, somehow, he managed to bungle a prepared witticism, of which his first sentence was to consist, and so, though he raised a good deal of laughter, it was not of the kind which he intended. Indeed, his well-intentioned attempts to lighten his discourse by gleams of humour were curious failures; and there was a ponderosity in his jokes which prevented their presenting a contrast to the general heaviness of his matter, intensified as it is by the sing-song tone of his delivery. But he "stuck fiery off indeed" when compared with Mr. Adderley, who followed him, in order to vindicate the choice of those who once made him Minister for Education. One point in the varied and powerful speech of Mr. Mundella was a hit, though it was an unconscious plagiarism; for, when he spoke of his having been educated in a national school, there might have been many present who were reminded of a tradition that Mr. Brotherton once melted the whole House when, pleading for a restriction of the hours of labour in the manufacturing districts, he said, with tears in his eyes, that he did so "because he was himself a poor factory boy once." Something akin, though far off, was achieved by Mr. Mundella's statement, though the House did not melt, probably because he had no tears in his eyes. In some sort Mr. Fawcett seems to be a leader—or at any rate he assumes constantly to speak for a small body below the gangway whom he has himself designated as the "Irreconcilables;" and so, perhaps, he was justified in taking the high and mighty tone which he did in his speech on this occasion. Most of what he said sounded like the word of command; and any other Ministers than such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster might have trembled when he was thundering out the dogma of his own infallibility. Strange to say, however, Mr. Gladstone seemed more amused than alarmed by the vociferation of the honourable gentleman's mandates, though in the end it was probably owing to the influence of Mr. Fawcett and his band that Mr. Dixon, who seemed half frightened "at the noise himself had caused," was not allowed to withdraw his amendment, but was doomed to see it undergo the more penal fate of being negatived.

If ever Mr. G. H. Moore had an opportunity of developing his speciality as a Parliamentary raller, it was when he moved the rejection of the Peace Preservation Bill; but he was singularly reticent of mere splenetic talk, and though he made phrases with his bitter felicity in that way, he did no damage to his case by any outrageousness of language or suggestion. The feature of debate on the night in question was the positively brilliant appearance of Mr. Sanderson, one of the members for Cavan. Though he has been a member since 1865, he has been undistinguished, except as being one of those Liberal members who entered the "cave" in 1866; so that, when he rose the other night, the regular observers of the House from the heights above knew him not. But even, if he confines himself to the single speech which he delivered, he can never again be classed amongst the unknown and undiscovered, for he displayed the dual faculty of rare and genuine humour without a touch of coarseness, and a breadth of dealing with his subject-matter. Probably there has not been for many a day so sudden and decided a success; and this gentleman may be pointed out to young and aspiring members as an example of the wisdom of biding your time before you put yourself forward in the House of Commons. There is to be found an apt illustration of the proverbial sight for the gods—a good man struggling with difficulties—in the appearance of Colonel Wilson-Patten in the character of a party debater. It is hard that a few weeks occupation of the Secretaryship for Ireland should entail on him the penalty of forcing himself into language of censure, breadth of party accusation, and the contorting of his amiable and pleasing countenance into severity and frowns. He has scarcely succeeded in tuning his voice into the necessary key expressive of antagonism and resentment, so that there is rather an odd contrast between the breadth of his phraseology, the knitting of his brow, and the normal sound of his accents. It is necessary, however sad it may be, to record the at least partial relapse of the Solicitor-General for Ireland into the Mr. Dowse of the back benches; for in his speech on the Peace Bill the hon. gentleman was too prone to set the House in a roar, though it must be admitted that he seemed to struggle with his humorous impulses,

and to a certain extent to elevate his sallies from mere jokes into something akin to witticisms.

Those oldest in the experience of Parliament probably never witnessed such curiosities of divisions as have occurred when the Irish bills have been in question. Thirteen voters on one side and considerably more than four hundred on the other is a state of things unprecedented. The consequence has been a remarkable physical difficulty, only to be met by a violation of the standing orders. The rule is that the process of "telling" is not to commence until everyone is in the lobbies and the "House is clear;" but now, when so many persons go into the "Ayes" lobby, that area, not being elastic, soon becomes choked, and it is necessary to resort to an unusual device before the body of the House can be made quite vacant. Thus, the counting at the wicket through which members pass singly, is begun before the House is quite empty, and the great door leading into the entrance-hall, which on ordinary occasions is kept locked, is thrown open, and the square space outside, which is known as "The Lobby," and which is a sort of waiting-room for unemployed members, is taken to be, for the nonce, within the House, and gentlemen are allowed to pour into it as soon as they have given their votes. The consequence is that the fearful crowd which generally sways about at the bar when great divisions are in progress is altogether absent, and the body of the House itself is very thin when the numbers are announced.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The House was occupied for some time in discussing the High Court of Justice Bill, which is to remodel and concentrate all the Courts of First Instance; and also the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which provides for the erection of a supreme court of this nature. Except in matters of the merest details, the first measure was generally accepted and duly read the second time; while as regards the second, much of the discussion was directed to an abstract consideration of the constitution of the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal; and this, too, passed the second stage.

The Coinage Bill was also read the second time.

The Naturalisation Bill, East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill, and Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The Irish Land (Consolidated Fund Stamp Duty and Salaries) Bill, the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill (from the Lords), and the Consolidated Fund (£9,564,191 7s. 2d.) Bill were passed through Committee.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

Leave was given to the Attorney-General to bring in a bill to amend the law of succession to real estate. He explained that the object was to assimilate the law of succession to landed property to that of personal property.

Sir Wm. Tite got leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the Buildings Acts relating to the metropolis, the formation of streets and of sewers and drains in the metropolis, and for other purposes.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The adjourned debate on the Government Education Bill was resumed by Mr. V. Harcourt, who avowed his determination to support the amendment of Mr. Dixon, on the ground that the bill contravened the doctrine of religious equality and struck a blow at the principle of political justice.

Sir C. Adderley pronounced the bill a rational measure, acceptable to the nation, inasmuch as it made use of the existing system, which thirty years' efforts and a vast expenditure had created.

Mr. Mundella also supported the measure, which he described as "noble in principle," but susceptible of considerable improvement in Committee. He had himself been educated in a national school, and he thanked God for the biblical instruction he had received in it. Nothing, therefore, would induce him to give up religion; but he would have a conscience clause, which would separate religious from secular education. Pointing to Germany, he contrasted the system of national education there with that in England, and called upon the House to remove the great reproach of our age—the ignorance of our people—by passing a bill which he believed would prove to be the charter of their intellectual freedom.

Sir H. Hoare described the bill as having been prepared to conciliate the Opposition. Its effect would be to secure the ascendancy of the Established Church; for he had no faith in any conscience clause for rural parishes, where the squire and the parson generally belonged to the dominant sect. If the religious clauses were not struck out or materially altered he should vote against the bill.

Sir Selwin-Ibbetson gave a hearty support to the principle of the measure, and expressed himself favourable to a conscience clause for the protection of religious opinion, in the nature of a time clause.

Mr. Jacob Bright approved of the second reading of the bill, because he believed in the common-sense of the Ministry, and that they would be loyal to the people, and not attempt to force upon the country a bill with obnoxious clauses.

Mr. J. Howard rested his opposition to the second reading on the 14th clause, which perpetuated and extended denominational teaching, and argued that it was the duty of the Government to provide a system of education for the whole people without subsidising any religious sect.

Colonel Beresford declared the bill an irreligious scheme framed to conciliate the National League. He objected to it for these reasons: that it made no provision for the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the schools, and for washing, clothing, and feeding the poorest class of children whilst attending school; that it saved the Chancellor of the Exchequer £660,000 a year at the expense of the ratepayers, mixed up the compulsory school rate with the poor rate, gave no assurance that the existing grants to denominational schools would be continued, and, in short, struck a fatal blow at the voluntary principle.

Mr. H. Richard avowed himself no believer in conscience clauses and adduced the case of the Principality of Wales, where, he said, the clause was no protection for the poor majority against the rich minority. He entreated the Minister to give such assurances as would prevent the necessity for a division.

Mr. Birley thought the bill a fair, masterly, and comprehensive scheme, well calculated to satisfy a great national want and solve the education question.

Mr. Fawcett declared his intention to support the amendment, because it embodied a great principle and because it was directed against the grave defect of the measure—the fatal mistake of permissive legislation. He argued in favour of the absolute separation of religious from secular instruction, and accused the Government of hoisting signals of distress for Tory support.

Mr. Cowper-Temple apprehended that if the House were to agree to a secular system of education it would excite a feeling of grievous indignation all over the country.

Sir C. Dilke concurred in the protest against the permissive character of the bill, and pleaded for secular education.

Mr. Gladstone, having congratulated the House on the interesting discussion which the amendment had evoked, expressed a hope that Mr. Dixon would not consider it necessary to press it to a division, or to exhibit the spectacle of disunion amongst those who were generally so concurrent. Moreover, the amendment was unusual, and did not offer any substantive proposition. There was no assertion of religious equality in it that would be refuted by those who were prepared to sanction the clause. The House had, he thought, already indicated its approval of the principal of rating, local boards, and a conscience clause. The object of the amendment, however, was to keep out of view the enormous provisions contained in the bill. It was admitted that the quality and quantity of the education now provided for the people was miserably deficient, and the Government had undertaken the gigantic difficulty of endeavouring to construct a machinery which in the course of a year or two would grapple successfully with the requirements of

the country. He denied that the measure would give any special advantages to those who belonged to the State Church, and he regretted that compulsory education was necessary; but he held that it would be impossible to propagate education without some stringent provisions such as those contained in the bill. The principle of the measure was perfectly fixed, but he was quite willing that any suggestions worthy of consideration should be discussed in Committee, including the possible substitution for the conscience clause of a clear and definite line by which secular might be separated from religious education.

Mr. G. Hardy said that, after the announcement just made by the Premier, it must be distinctly understood that in voting for the second reading hon. gentlemen were not to be considered as pledged to support the alternative conscience clause suggested.

Mr. Dixon then expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment, and the bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A motion for a copy of correspondence and papers relative to alterations in the business of the Admiralty was agreed to.

The Marquis of Clanricarde brought forward his motion for a return of the proclaimed districts in Ireland, and for correspondence relative to crime and outrage during the past two years. Lord Dufferin said the Government would produce the returns, but would supplement them by others which, in their opinion, it was necessary should be placed in the hands of their Lordships.

In reply to Lord Hardinge, Lord Granville said the Government had under consideration some changes at the National Gallery.

The Income Tax Assessment Bill was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. Newdegate, said he expected that the House would be able to adjourn for the Easter recess on April 12, but it would depend in a great measure upon the progress made with the Irish Land Bill. It was of the greatest importance that the bill should be passed through Committee before the recess. Answering an inquiry of Sir J. Pakington, the right hon. gentleman added that, looking at the actual state of business and the intervention of Easter, probably six weeks would elapse before he could reasonably expect to go into Committee on the Education Bill.

## THE PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Mr. G. H. Moore moved as an amendment that it be read the second time that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Callan.

The bill was supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Sanderson, the Liberal member for the county of Cavan.

Colonel Wilson-Patten stated that he had come to the conclusion that Ireland is really in a worse condition than has been represented, and he was prepared to support the Government in carrying the bill; still he charged the Government with the want of firmness and decision in dealing with the late occurrences, and declared that there had been for a long time more violence and crime in Ireland in a single month than during the ten years the Tories were in office.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland deprecated the introduction of party animus, and replied in detail to the indictment brought against the Government by Colonel Wilson-Patten, contending that the policy of the present Administration had been wise, prudent, and foresighted.

Mr. Bagwell opposed the bill on the ground that it could not protect life and property, but would prevent honest holding their own.

Mr. Synan condemned it as monstrous and unconstitutional.

Lord Claud Hamilton charged the Government, and especially Mr. Gladstone, with having used language respecting the state of Ireland which had contributed to the prevailing disaffection.

Mr. Maguire said he believed that the accounts current in England of the state of Ireland were greatly exaggerated, and that the introduction of the bill was uncalled for. He specially objected to the clause which dealt with offences by the press.

Dr. Ball gave the bill his hearty support, because he believed it would be effectual for the restoration of peace in Ireland. The only faults he found with the measure were that some of its repressive provisions were temporary, instead of being, as he should have wished to see them, permanent.

Mr. Horsman confessed himself disappointed in his expectations of the bill. Ministers had gone to the pigeon-hole of their predecessors' desk and taken out a dusty old bill that had done duty at a former "crisis." They had introduced it in the same old speech; it had been assailed by the Irish members with the same stale reproaches, and from the Opposition it had received the inevitable promise of support.

Mr. Henley intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, but censured the Government for not introducing it earlier.

Mr. M'Carthy Downing moved the adjournment of the debate.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Kinnaird moved that the Coinage Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, as the measure proposed important innovations, and the management of the Mint required looking into. Lord Lansdowne deprecated the delay which would be caused by sending the bill before the Committee, and Lord Kinnaird withdrew his amendment. The bill was then passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund (£9,564,191 17s. 2d.) Bill was read the second time, and the Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read the third time and passed.

## THE PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The debate on the order for reading this bill, adjourned from the previous night, was resumed by Mr. Downing, who said the bill was an invasion of all constitutional principles, and its provisions relating to the press deserved the heaviest denunciations.

Lord J. Manners said, while he did not shrink from the responsibility of giving a hearty support to the provisions of the bill, he censured the past conduct of the Government, and condemned them for the delay which had taken place in the introduction of the measure; for instead of being precipitate, they had been remiss and dilatory in their action.

Mr. C. Fortescue defended the bill, and claimed for the Ministry the credit of being the only Government that for many years had undertaken the task of ruling Ireland under the ordinary laws. It was easy enough to say that the measure was inopportune, but he held that, not being the "cardinal" measure of the Session, if it had been introduced when Parliament met, and before the Land Bill, the moral effect of both would have been destroyed.

Sir T. Bateson said the "message of peace" to Ireland of the present Government had been a "sword." They had "let loose the dogs of war." Never in his memory had that country been in so disorganised a state as at this moment, and their coercion bill was the most stinging of satires upon their Irish policy. The legislation of last year had certainly produced one effect in Ireland, and that was to double the number of Orangemen in the north; and if the Ministerial policy were persevered in, he believed that every Protestant in Ulster would become an Orangeman.

To this Mr. Digby rejoined that if Irish landlords were to act with justice and liberality towards their tenants there would be no necessity for them to carry firearms into the hunting-field.

Mr. M'Mahon commented upon the circumstance that insurrection Acts and a standing army were the means by which successive Governments had tried to maintain order in Ireland for the last hundred years, and that equal laws and a gene rous policy had never been tried.

Mr. Kavanagh remarked upon the curious fact that within one week the House of Commons was called upon to sanction a bill to give security of tenure to the Irish tenant and another to give the Irish landlord security for life. He recommended the Government to exercise the new powers about to be delegated to them with a



firm and impartial hand, and to take for their motto, "Be just, and fear not."

Mr. Serjeant Sherlock considered himself bound to support the second reading of the bill as a protection to the poor man, who was now too often the victim of Ribbon and Fenian outrages; and Mr. Murphy also intimated his intention to support the bill, though he carefully guarded himself from desiring to be understood as approving of the clauses relating to press prosecutions.

Lord C. J. Hamilton approved of the bill, with the exception of the proposition to give grand juries the power of awarding compensation in cases of personal injury. In his opinion it would be better to place the matter in the hands of the judge of assize. The present Government found Ireland peaceful, contented, and happy; and yet after only fourteen months' of Whig rule they came forward and asked for the usual Liberal remedy, a coercion bill.

The debate was continued by Mr. Agar-Ellis in support of the measure, and by Mr. Whalley and Mr. Bryan against it.

Mr. Conolly spoke in favour of the bill, but Mr. White expressed his inability to indorse it with his approval, although he would not undertake to vote against it.

Colonel White was hostile to the powers of seizure in the case of newspapers, but would vote for the second reading in order to check, if possible, the agrarian outrages against which the measure was principally directed.

Mr. Gladstone defended the conduct of the Government for not having legislated five weeks ago, as charged by Mr. Henley, and contended that the state of crime was not such as to justify the assembling of Parliament in November, and that the returns for the month of January did not warrant the conclusion that there would be a considerable accession of crime in February and March. Referring next to the charge that he and his colleagues had used exciting language out of doors in reference to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland, the right hon. gentleman denied that he had ever used words which could bear the construction sought to be put upon them, and that the Earl of Clarendon had never charged any class of Irish landlords with being felonious. With respect to the clauses directed against the press, he admitted that they were stringent and extraordinary, but they were meant to be so, for it would be idle to attempt to deal with such an evil except with energy and determination.

The House divided, and the numbers were—  
For the second reading .. .. . 425  
Against .. .. . 13  
Majority for the second reading .. .. —412  
The bill was then read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill came on for the second reading. This measure proposes to repeal the enactment which prohibits Dissenters from burying their dead with their own ceremonial in the parish churchyards. Mr. Cross, the member for South-West Lancashire, moved the rejection of the bill; and the amendment was seconded by Mr. Tipping, the member for Stockport. In the course of a long debate, the Home Secretary supported the principle of the measure, but urged that on the second reading it should be referred to a Select Committee. Sir George Grey spoke to the same effect; but Mr. Morgan refused to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Bruce, and on a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 111. Another division was subsequently taken; and a proposition, submitted by the Home Secretary, that the bill should be sent before a Select Committee was carried by 226 to 135.

The Wages Arrestment Abolition (Scotland) Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Earl Granville, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, stated that Government proposed to adjourn their Lordships' House for the Easter holidays from the 8th to the 28th of April.

The amendments to the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill were reported and agreed to.

The amendment to the Coinage Bill were also reported and agreed to.

The Consolidated Fund (about 9,500,000) Bill was read the third time and passed.

Their Lordships only sat for an hour and a quarter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Bruce, in reply to Mr. H. Palmer, said that a bill would be shortly introduced to protect persons exhibiting new inventions at the forthcoming Workmen's International Exhibition.

The report on the Peace Preservation (Damages and Costs) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, Colonel S. Knox, while supporting the bill as a necessity, attributed the present state of affairs in Ireland to the conduct of the Government and to their felonious acts in robbing the Church, stripping the landlords, and now attempting to destroy the liberty of the press. He defended the Irish magistracy from the attacks which had been made upon them, and insisted that they had ever been ready to do their duty.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, and clauses 1 to 5 were passed with a few verbal amendments.

Clause 6, which relates to the carrying of arms in proclaimed districts, was so amended as to exempt justices of the peace, persons in the naval and military service, and members of the Royal constabulary.

On clause 7, Mr. G. H. Moore moved that the maximum punishment for carrying arms without a license in proclaimed districts should be reduced from two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, to one year. The Solicitor-General for Ireland urged that the clause left discretionary power in the hands of the Judge to inflict a sentence proportionately severe to the gravity of the crime. Mr. G. H. Moore wished the sentence imposed by the Judge to be carried out; and no one who knew anything of the administration of justice in Ireland would believe that a two-years' sentence would be enforced. After a short discussion, in which Mr. Synan, Mr. McCarthy Downing, and Colonel French supported the amendment, and Mr. C. Porteus opposed it, the Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 333 to 31. Clause 7 was then agreed to; as were also clauses up to 12.

On clause 13, which empowers justices in proclaimed districts to summon persons capable of giving evidence and punish them if they refused, an amendment was moved by Mr. Callan; but, after some discussion, it was negatived without a division. A conversation then arose on a proposition by Mr. Fowler that the justices should only act on sworn information, after which the amendment was withdrawn upon the Solicitor-General for Ireland assenting to the insertion of certain words to meet the objections expressed. Mr. Synan moved the omission of certain words in another part of the clause, which, he contended, would have the effect of obliging a person to acknowledge himself the actual criminal. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, on the ground that, if assented to, it would defeat the whole principle of the clause. After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 161 to 16.

Clauses up to 26 having been agreed to, On clause 27, which gave the Government power to seize newspapers with seditious matter in them, Mr. Bouverie objected to giving such a tremendous engine of power to the Government. It was the resuscitation of the Star Chamber, and would be fatal to the liberty of the press. He moved that the Act should not apply to any papers but those printed and published after the 18th of March, when the bill was introduced. Dr. Ball thought the amendment unnecessary. The Solicitor-General for Ireland consented to amend the clause so that it would only apply to papers printed and published in Ireland after the passing of the Act, and would not have any retrospective action. Mr. Bouverie withdrew his amendment. Mr. Simon contended that the clause struck at the liberty of the press. The power of deciding what treason or sedition was should not be left to the decision of any one individual, but to the decision of a jury and the Court of Queen's Bench. The law courts were open to the Government, and they ought to appeal to them.

He moved that the words "treasonable and seditious" should be struck out. Mr. Staveley-Hill seconded the amendment. The O'Donoghue thought the clauses against the press were necessary in order to put a stop to the seditious writing which had been published for some past. Mr. G. Hardy cordially supported the Government in that measure, because no action would be sufficient to suppress the writings of those who were trying to subvert the Government of the country. If they were to be proceeded against by action for that, it would only give their papers that circulation which they desired. Mr. Maguire said that he had always the most profound belief that that House would redress the wrongs of Ireland, but he considered those clauses a most unnecessary attack on the press. Sir R. Palmer said that it would be in the highest degree unjust and cowardly if they were to punish the ignorant and deluded people all over Ireland and not strike at the intelligent and still more guilty sources of treason and sedition. The Committee then divided on the motion for omitting the words "treasonable and seditious," when the numbers were—For the amendment, 15; against it, 330; majority against the amendment, 315.

Mr. Bouverie strongly objected to the clause as framed, inasmuch as it would give the Government power over every newspaper in Ireland; and there was scarcely one of them which he believed might not be brought within the provision of the clause if the law officers of the Crown were desirous of putting it down. He then moved to leave out the word "sedition." Mr. H. A. Herbert thought it was impossible, for Ireland would never be quiet while newspapers were allowed to publish sedition and treason as they had for years past; and he was glad the Government was taking means to put a stop to it. Sir R. Palmer and Dr. Ball supported the clause as it stood. Mr. McCullagh Torrens reminded the Committee that there were hundreds of seditious papers in England and Scotland; and taunted the Government with now proposing a law against the seditious press in Ireland which they dared not apply to the two other portions of the United Kingdom. He characterised this bill as the cast clothes of the French empire, which would prove an utter failure when put in operation. Mr. Newdegate said it had been urged that if that bill passed sedition would hide its head. He believed it would. But there was more danger from secret conspiracy than from the open expression of discontent. He looked upon that as the adoption of a foreign principle of oppression, and one that would not be temporary. Mr. M'Mahon supported the amendment.

Mr. Moore then moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, upon which the Committee divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 265 to 19.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of adjourning the debate, and ultimately it was agreed that the Chairman should report progress.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.		
Bosser, Christ's	Birks, Trinity	Fyson, Christ's
Whitaker, John's	Greenwood, Trinity	Marklove, John's
Thomson, Trinity	Leach, Caius	Saxton, John's
Kennedy, King's	Crawley, Down	Francis, Jesus
Saward, John's	Pelle, Trinity	Baker, H., John's
Watson, John's	Davis, Christ's	
SECOND CLASS.		
Radcliffe, Kings	Welldon, John's	Forster, Trinity
Reynolds, Christ's	Chevallier, Jesus	M'Gill, Trinity
Webb, Caius	Miller, Magdalen	Blumhardt, Magdalen
South, Trinity	England, Trinity	Powell, John's
Ledsam, Christ's	Mills, Pembroke	Collyer, Clare
Paterson, Queens'	Stanton, Trinity	Allen, Peter's
Smith, Magdalen	Bembridge, Christ's	Gear, Catherine's
Seaman, Corpus	Frost, Corpus	Paget, Trinity Hall
Keymer, Pembroke		
THIRD CLASS.		
Cooke, Trinity	Norris, John's	Keyser, Trinity
Stow, Trinity	Thompson, Trinity	Wigram, Magdalen
Burdon, Trinity	Taylor, Catherine's	Lee, Corpus
Johnson, Emanuel	Hoare, John's	Chafor, John's
Jelly, Trinity	Tillard, Corpus	Wilson, J. R., Trin.
Smith, King's	Whistler, Peter's	Purvis, Down
Drury, Christ's	Hathornthwaite, J.	Elcum, Sidney
Hayne, Trinity	Sweet, Magdalen	Dickson, Trinity
	AGROTAT.	
	Wordsworth, Trin.	

During the second week in March the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in the metropolis was 169,553, an increase of 20,583 over that of last year. The number receiving outdoor relief was 132,288.

The military prisons of Aldershot, Chatham, Weeton, and Southwark will be broken up on the April 1 next. After that date all soldiers under sentence of courts-martial for lengthened terms of imprisonment will be committed to the military division of Millbank Prison.

The report on the prisons of Scotland for the year 1869 was issued on Wednesday. It shows a total expenditure out of moneys voted by Parliament of £30,722. The managers further report that there has been an increase in the number of prisoners, which was especially noticeable in Glasgow.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the Royal Institution—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., in the chair—the following paper will be read:—"1. Forrest's Expedition to the Interior of Western Australia, and Goyder's Survey of the Neighbourhood of Port Darwin, with Remarks on Recent Australian Discoveries," by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

The great contest between the Cumberland and Westmorland Light weights, on Wednesday night, for a silver presentation cup, is said by the Liverpool papers to have attracted an immense crowd. There were about forty competitors, who included some of the most noted wrestlers in the northern counties. For the contest for the silver cup there were between thirty and forty competitors. In the final falls Thomas Fleming threw J. Wilson twice, and won the cup.

The subject of street tramways was discussed, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Society of Arts. Most of the speakers were of opinion that tramways must come into use, but several of them thought their advantages had been greatly overrated. Mr. Briggs, an American engineer, spoke in the most disparaging terms of the tramways in the United States.—A deputation on this subject waited on Mr. Lefevre, at the Board of Trade, to represent the views of the London vestries. They desired principally that the Board of Trade should be a central authority, exercising control in the public interest over whatever tramways might be sanctioned in London.

The executive committee of the Birmingham Education League, while recognising the spirit of concession shown by Mr. Gladstone with reference to the Education Bill, are convinced that no amendment to the measure will be satisfactory which does not prohibit sectarian teaching in schools under the management of boards, or in those receiving grants from the local rates; and, further, they are of opinion that, in schools receiving Government aid, the religious teaching should be given at a different time from the ordinary business, and the attendance voluntary. All the amendments of the League are to be moved when the bill is in Committee.

The private view of the spring exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists was held in the society's rooms, Birmingham, on Wednesday, and brought together, as usual, a goodly company of art-patrons, connoisseurs, and dealers from all parts of the midlands and places yet more remote. The collection, which is restricted to water-colour drawings and oil "sketches," or slight paintings mounted in water-colour fashion, comprises in all upwards of 600 works, of which a large proportion of the best are contributed, for exhibition only, by the owners of the many private galleries which abound in the vicinity of Birmingham. Besides local works, the exhibition contains a large number by English and foreign artists of leading eminence, past and present.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The nineteenth season commenced on Wednesday night, at St. James's Hall, to which the concerts were removed from St. George's Hall last year. The programme of the opening performance comprised some instrumental works of the highest importance, as usual at these concerts, where also the engagement of some of the principal opera singers is a special feature during the season. The symphony on Wednesday night was Beethoven's No. 8, in F, in which appears some retrospect of his earlier, clear, and melodious style, together with instances of that vast sublimity which culminated in his ninth (the final) symphony, and the great mass in D. The overtures were Schubert's "Rosamunda" and Cherubini's to "Les Abencerrages." These works were very finely performed by the excellent orchestra (chiefly members of the opera band) conducted by Dr. Wylde. Madame Schumann played Beethoven's noble pianoforte concerto in C minor (No. 3) with an elaborate cadenza of her own in the first movement—her performance throughout having produced that profound impression which usually follows her intellectual interpretations of the highest order of music. The applause at the close of the work culminated in a special tribute to the exceptional merit of the player. A similar reception was accorded to an artist of equally rare powers on his instrument—Herr Joachim, whose magnificent performance of one of Spohr's finest violin concertos (No. 7, in E minor) and admirable execution of Tartini's difficult "Trille du Diable" were in his best style—that is to say, the best of all styles. An operatic air of Rossini and one by Meyerbeer, gracefully sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and a duo of Donizetti by this lady and Miss José Sherrington, were the lighter portions of an interesting concert.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday included several important specialties—a symphony by Haydn, not previously given there, Berlioz's overture "Les Francs Juges," Beethoven's "Meerestille," and Mendelssohn's "Walgurgis Night" music. Here was variety enough; illustrating, indeed, the contrast between good and bad—the latter quality represented by the overture and the former by the other pieces, in their very different styles. Berlioz's work commences somewhat more coherently than is usual with him; but it soon merges into that wild uproar and crude confusion which the composer seems to have mistaken for originality. His command over the resources of an orchestra (generally multiplied by him beyond the usual requirements) is certainly shown; but sometimes with a disagreeable result that induces a wish that his powers in that respect had been more limited. Haydn's bright and genial symphony, replete with beauty, grace, and power, came with enhanced effect after the inflated rhodomontade of the French composer. The symphony referred to is that in C, known in England as letter R. It has, perhaps, scarcely ever been given with such finish and refinement as on this occasion—the exquisite andante, with its delicate elaborations, having exercised a special charm by its intrinsic beauty and the exquisite performance which it received. The choral and orchestral piece of Beethoven, although one of his smaller works, is full of that suggestive power which pervades even his most fugitive productions. The calm, sublime repose of the opening, and the effect of the gradual rising of the sea breeze and the motion of the waters indicated by the remaining portion, are exquisite in their force and contrast. Mendelssohn's romantic and picturesque music—a more elaborate setting of a more elaborate poem, also by Goethe—exhibited the orchestra to far more advantage than the chorus. In both the works just alluded to the choir left much to be desired in every respect, especially in accuracy of intonation. The solo-singers were Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummiage, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Rossini's richly-melodious overture to "Semiramide," admirable in itself, was somewhat too violent a contrast to the music of Mendelssohn, which it followed in conclusion of the concert.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert yesterday (Friday) week was the last occasion of his appearance before his departure for Italy, where he will remain about two months. In the very opposite styles of Handel's "Deeper and deeper still" and "Waft her, angels;" Beethoven's incomparable love-song, "Adelaide;" Bishop's ballad, "My Pretty Jane;" and Dibdin's sea-song, "Tom Bowling," this great singer displayed that grandeur of style, elevated sentiment, and homely pathos, in each of which he still stands unrivalled among tenors. His singing of "Good-by, sweetheart!" in answer to the encore of his last song, produced a parting demonstration as enthusiastic as that which had greeted his first appearance.

Another successful series of weekly ballad concerts was terminated on Saturday night, with a selection similar in interest and variety to the programmes by which Mr. John Boosey, the director, has rendered his previous concerts so attractive to the general public.

The first of a series of three chamber concerts was given by Mr. Willem Coenen, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening, when the programme comprised three specimens of the modern German school, by prominent composers of the day—a pianoforte trio by Joachim Raff (op. 112), a string quartet by Max Bruch, and a pianoforte quintet by Carl Gräner. If the object was to exemplify the most recent phase of German musical composition, the inference to be drawn from the specimens given was most unfavourable. Decadence rather than progress is evidenced by works of exceptional length, almost destitute of ideas, except a few detached borrowings mangled in the process of adoption, crudely and incoherently connected by inflated commonplace, assuming importance by a stilted style. The pieces were very carefully executed by Herr Coenen, as pianist, Herr Weiner (first violin), Herr Jacoby (second violin), Mr. Zerbini (viola), and M. Daubert (violinello). The patience and care bestowed by these clever artists on their thankless task were paralleled by the passive submissiveness with which the audience sat out nearly the whole of the performance. Some bright contrasts to the dulness of the instrumental music were afforded by the charming singing of Miss Annie Sinclair, who gave two of Schubert's lieder, Mr. Sullivan's graceful "Orpheus with his lute," and an uninteresting song of Rubinstein, with such pure quality of voice, excellent intonation and enunciation, and general charm of style, as to make a marked impression. This young lady should soon be heard much more of.

Madame Adelina Patti (the Marchioness de Caux), upon her return journey from St. Petersburg, was in great danger of a tragical end. At the Prussian frontier the Marquis de Caux engaged a special saloon-carriage, fitted with sleeping compartments, for the use of his party. The Marchioness had retired to rest, when in the middle of the night she was awake by a sense of suffocation, and upon looking into the saloon of the carriage she found it filled with dense smoke. The stove which warmed the carriage had become overheated and set fire to the flooring. The whole party were at once awake, and applied their efforts to extinguish the fire, which had already extended to a sofa in the saloon. Their situation was most alarming, their means of checking the fire being but scanty. The train was an express, and there were no means of communicating with the guard or the engine-driver. Happily, within a few minutes of the discovery the train slackened speed on entering the station of Bromberg, when the danger was made known and assistance was obtained to extinguish the fire.

A recent number of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* contains the following illustration of how justice is dispensed, or rather denied, by the consular courts in Egypt. "Not long ago," says that paper, "Monsieur Feron, the president of the French consular tribunal, upon a cause being called on in which the plaintiff was a Greek and the defendant a Frenchman, ordered the plaintiff to stand forward, and in full court thus addressed him:—'Your cause, Sir, is struck out of the list. Go and inform your Consul that, when he does justice to Frenchmen, I will do justice to his countrymen, but not till then.'" The *Mémorial* cites a publication by M. Manoury, an eminent French barrister at Alexandria, as its authority for the above statement.





GOLF-MATCH 'ON BLACKHEATH.



## GOLF AT BLACKHEATH.

A golf match between the London Scottish and Royal Blackheath Golf Clubs was played, at Blackheath, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The game consisted of 21 holes; and the side making the greatest number of holes in the aggregate was to be declared the victors. The players numbered twenty on each side, and the game was played "in foursomes," which means that two of one side played against two of the other side. The first Blackheath pair was Captain Rucker and Mr. Brown, opposed to the first London Scottish pair—viz., Captain Dudgeon and Mr. W. Dudgeon. Captain Rucker and Brown beat Captain Dudgeon and W. Dudgeon by 4 holes; Glennie and Mackenzie beat Sir Hope Grant and Kerr by 2 holes; Wylie and S. Smith beat Dean and Hutchison by 4 holes; Baldwin and Bennet beat Cheyne and G. Anderson by 7 holes; Adamson and Begbie beat Glover and Winter by 2 holes; Marsh and F. Gilbert beat Lord Elcho and Fisher by 7 holes; Kynaston and Earle beat Fordyce and J. Anderson by 3 holes; Townend and Steele beat Fowle and Walkinshaw by 4 holes; Reed and Wynyard beat Suttie and McKenzie by 7 holes; Buskin and Whyte were beaten by H. and C. Lamb by 3 holes—leaving Blackheath winners on the day by 37 holes.

The day was everything that could be desired. The players of the London Scottish Club showed much skill in playing over a course they were strangers to. The London Scottish Club was afterwards entertained by the other at dinner at the club-house, Captain Rucker in the chair, when a most agreeable evening was spent.

The London Scottish, whose course is at Wimbledon, has been composed until quite recently, we believe, entirely of members of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. It numbers many very fine players. Their opponents, the Blackheath Club, are perhaps the oldest established club on this side the Tweed, having been instituted in 1608, when King James I. brought Scottish fashions to London.

## THE

## KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

A national monument in honour of William of Orange, first King of the Netherlands, has lately been erected at the Hague. It was inaugurated, on Nov. 17, by their Majesties the King and Queen of Holland, accompanied by the Prince of Orange and by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, uncle of his present Majesty and son of William I. The ceremony was performed in presence of the diplomatic corps, a large gathering of the nobility of the country, and a great concourse of spectators from all parts of the kingdom. The monument is, both in structure and design, worthy of the distinguished personage and the important historical event it is intended to commemorate. Two flights of stone steps lead up to an extensive basement level, on which is erected a massive pedestal supporting a statue of King William I. and some allegorical figures. The figure of Justice sits at one side of the King and that of Law or Policy on the other. The figure of Batavia, as we suppose, grasping the sheaf of arrows, emblematical of the confederation of the United Provinces, holding also the national flag and supported by a lion, stands on the top. The sides of the pedestal are adorned with reliefs of the most important events in the King's life, and amongst them is one of his landing, while he was Prince of Orange, at Scheveningen, from her Majesty's ship *Warrior*, on March 31, 1813, after an exile of nineteen years. An officer of that ship, Vice-Admiral Sir William H. Hall, K.C.B., who was a midshipman at the time of the Prince's return, was specially invited to be present at the inauguration ceremony. He was accompanied by the Hon. Lady Hall, daughter of the Hon. George Byng, sixth Viscount Torrington, who was the Captain who commanded the *Warrior* when she performed this service. The ceremony was accompanied by every sign of pomp and festivity. His Majesty held a grand review of the troops, and there was an imposing procession in which the worthy burghers of the cities of the kingdom and the handicraftsmen, the latter bearing the symbols of their respective trades, formed a very conspicuous element. The festivities terminated with a grand banquet, which was honoured by the presence of Prince Frederick. Sir William Hall having actually assisted at the return of their beloved King, his presence added greatly to the enthusiasm of the guests, and the gallant Admiral was compelled to give a recital of his recollections of the event. On a subsequent day the Admiral and Lady Hall had the honour of dining with her Majesty. Prince Frederick, who gave the fête, also presented them with a souvenir of the inauguration. The Hague was beautifully illuminated at night.

The West African mail-steamer *Congo* reached Liverpool yesterday week. When the vessel left Calabar, on Feb. 9, the war between the natives at New Calabar and the Ecruka men was still being carried on, and there was a statement current that twelve of the Ecrukas had just been murdered and eaten by their enemies. In the Bonny river Oko Jumbo and Jah Jah were still at war.

We are requested by Messrs. Turner and Allen, of Upper Thames-street, to contradict the statement that the ornamental lamp-stand, cast in metal by them for the Thames Embankment, was modelled by Mr. S. Burnett, carver, of Leonard-street, Finsbury. It was modelled in the establishment of Messrs. Turner and Allen, from the drawings of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

## "DRAWING FROM LIFE."

The meritorious little picture by Mr. T. Henderson, which we have engraved from the first exhibition of the New British Institution, at the gallery, 39, Old Bond-street, tells its simple story in an appropriately unpretending way. To the student of art, especially if he be a Royal Academy student, "Drawing from the Life" may suggest much that is severe, and even formidable. It may recall the struggles of probation, dreary copying of the antique, and dry anatomical lectures, before winning admission into the "life school." And then, admission having been gained, there was that most difficult task an art-student can undertake—the representation of the nude human form; moreover, that task had to be performed in heated rooms, often under glaring gas, and with awkward or jaded, unsteady models. The young artist before us is, however, pursuing his life-studies under more agreeable conditions. He has, it appears, his cottage-studio all to himself; there are no rivals or competitors to distract him; his knees save him the embarrassment of an easel; his slate and pencil render him independent of the

winter, for distribution among the destitute and sickly poor; and a dinner of Irish stew is given, every Wednesday, to poor children attending these or any other schools on payment of one halfpenny each. The scene at one of these children's dinners is shown in our illustration. The committee now appeal to public liberality for aid to their funds. Subscriptions or gifts may be sent to the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East.

## THE FARM.

The sudden changes from genial spring to wintry cold have marred farm operations during the past week; still it is generally considered in the midland district that a better seed-time has rarely been known. Much of the sowing is finished, and, though wheat has dropped a shilling a quarter, there is little, if any, complaint of the young plant; and on the Continent they are reported beforehand, most of the work being done. Some experiments on the top dressing of wheat are given by Professor Wrightson, of the Cirencester College, as being favourable to nitrate of soda increasing the yield, when used at the rate of 168 lb. to the acre, to nearly 30 per cent, and this at a time when wheat is low and artificials dear. In Lancashire and Scotland things are still backward, and ploughing is only just over.

Agricultural horses have risen considerably in value of late, and young horses have been selling as high as £40 and £45 a piece, and very good ones even dearer. Lady Daysales are not quite so numerous in the north this year, though several are still to take place; and during the past week stock has slightly risen in value, notwithstanding the distant prospect of pasturage.

At the Hexham Farmers' Club Mr. Catchside read a clever paper on oilcakes. He advocated the use of English cake as being better than either the American or the Continental, which was harder pressed and heated, rendering it liable to decompose and ferment, and thus producing a rancid taste and flavour. It was better to give it ground to a powder and mixed with meals than nutted; and in judging of its quality, its hardness, liability to split into layers, and its reddish glistening appearance should be duly considered. Pure linseed-cake was the best, as the husks in the cotton-cake frequently produced inflammation and death. The value of pure linseed-cake was, chemically speaking, £7 to £8 10s. per ton, but its market price £11 to £13.

Aberdeenshire men had a great gathering at Sittytton on the 17th, when Mr. A. Cruickshank's annual sale was held. Seventy-one yearling bulls and heifers (forty-five bulls) were catalogued, most of them being reds or roans. A few were withdrawn, still the average for the bulls was about £40, the heifers selling lower. Mr. Silvester Campbell's sale averaged £23 10s. for nineteen bulls sold, and the eight heifers made but £21 2s. 6d. each. At Burghley Park, Stamford, on the same day, twelve bulls belonging to the Marquis of Exeter averaged £29 15s., and fifteen cows and heifers, £24 13s. 6d., being considered rather a dull sale. Some of the Scotch breeders have considered that stock this spring has declined near 30 per cent; but the Sittytton average is up to last year, and above several former ones.

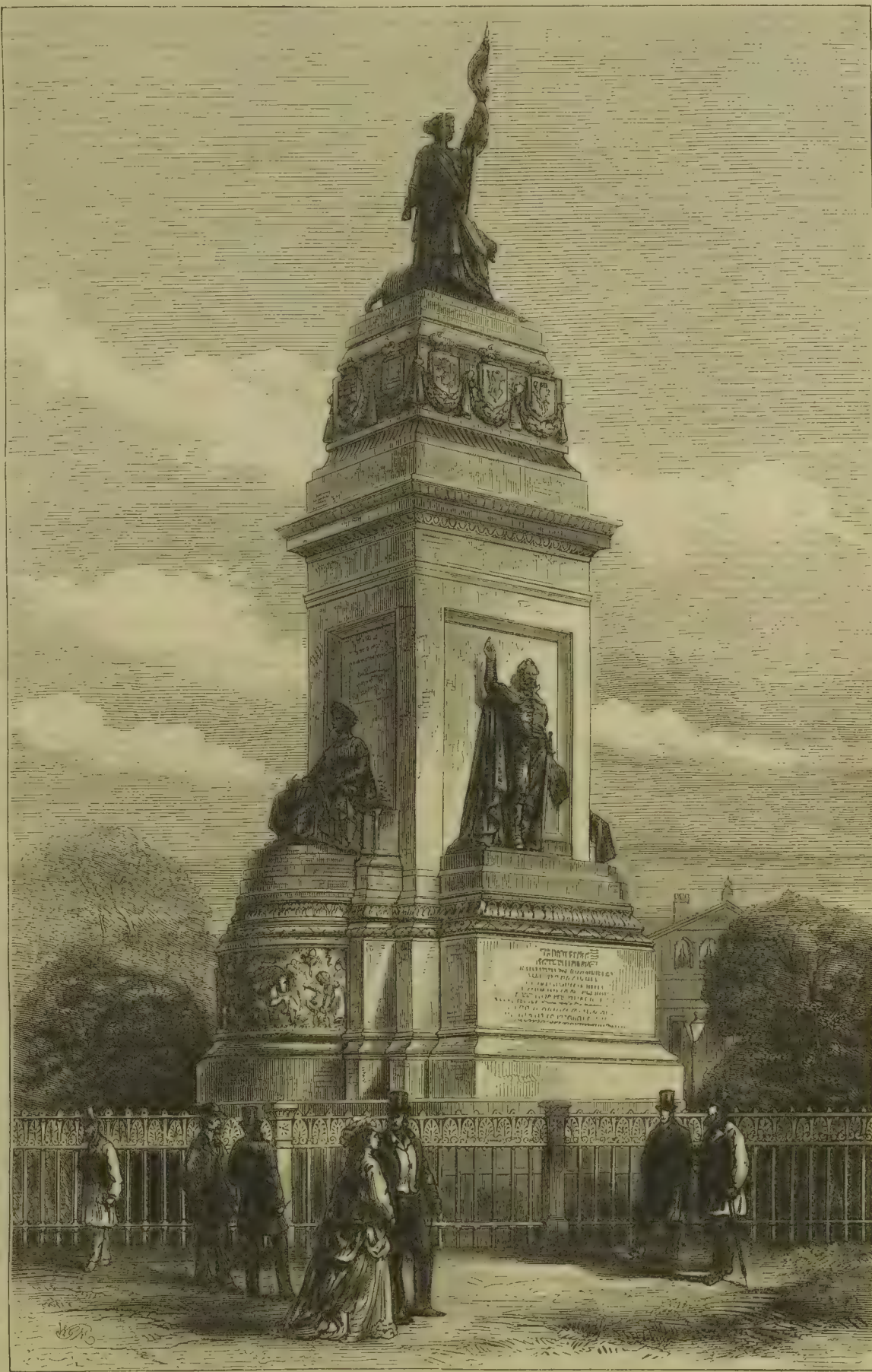
The River Plate Company's first experiment of shipping live stock from South America to this country has not been very successful. The *Ariadne*, which landed about 150 cattle and twice as many sheep at Falmouth last week, had a bad passage all the way—some died on the voyage, and the others were not in good condition. Still, under fairer circumstances, a better result may be anticipated.

HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY ATHLETIC  
CLUB.

The thirteenth annual assault of arms of this club took place at headquarters, Finsbury, on the evening of Wednesday week, before a numerous and fashionable company—a fair proportion of the spectators being ladies. The programme contained fourteen trials of skill and strength in different exercises. The performance began at half-past seven and was continued with animation, an interval of a quarter of an hour only occurring, until ten

o'clock. It is not our intention to comment on the respective merits of those engaged; but we may state that the bouts attracting most notice were those between Messrs. C. Batty and Egles (gloves), Mr. Vanderghucht and Corporal-Major Waite, professor (foils), Messrs. Clarke and Preston (quarterstaff), and Mr. H. J. Chinnery and Professor Donnelly (gloves). The quarterstaff-play is a great novelty, and the competitors were recalled to the stage. The boxing-match between Mr. Chinnery and Mr. Donnelly was also loudly cheered, rounds of applause following each rally. Corporal Butt and Corporal-Major Haines exhibited feats of strength with the clubs and of dexterity with the sword, and received much commendation. A selection of band music was performed by the Pembroke Amateur band, conducted by Mr. Hird, bandmaster of the Hon. Artillery Company. All the arrangements, under the guidance of Mr. H. Nunn, the honorary secretary of the club, were successfully carried out.

Registered newspapers for all places abroad, without distinction, are now chargeable according to weight, and each newspaper, whether sent singly or in a packet containing more than one, will be liable to a separate rate of postage for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces. There is no alteration in the rates of postage for single newspapers weighing less than four ounces.



MONUMENT OF KING WILLIAM I. OF HOLLAND, AT THE HAGUE.

artists' colourmen; above all, his model seems to be posed quite naturally and to be displaying exemplary patience. Well may our embryo artist become wholly absorbed in his task under conditions such as these! And if the immediate result may be not commensurate with the effort—if the portrait of Grimalkin should not turn out to be a masterpiece—still the art of even a Landseer must have had an equally humble beginning.

## POOR CHILDREN OF EAST LONDON.

The district church of St. John the Evangelist, in the poor and populous parish of St. George's in the East, maintains, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, several useful institutions for the benefit of the neighbourhood. The Ragged Schools, which were opened five years ago, Lord Shaftesbury being the president, have 310 children on the books, with an average daily attendance of 216, which tends to increase. There are likewise 120 Sunday scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 40; and the attendance at the night schools averages 46. The Penny Savings Bank, the Lending Library, the Mothers' Meeting, and the Sewing Class, are instrumental also in doing much good. The soup kitchen, built at the expense of the committee, adjoining the schoolhouse, provides 1000 quarts of nutritious soup, during the



## LAW AND POLICE.

Sheriff Mackenzie took his seat, yesterday week, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, as successor to the late Lord Barcaple, under the title of Lord Mackenzie.

Sir R. J. Phillimore has awarded £400 to the owners, master, and crew of the pilot-cutter Gem, for saving the ship Little Lizzie, of Liverpool, when in distress, off the Scilly Islands, on Dec. 5. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the services rendered by the plaintiffs were of a high order of merit.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment, last Saturday, on an application by the official liquidators of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles to recover a sum of £5000 which had been paid to the National Bank for allowing the company to open an account with them. The National Bank insisted that the money had not been paid out of the funds of the company, but had been given by the Crédit Foncier, which had launched the Land Company. In giving his decision the Vice-Chancellor said the conduct of the directors of the Land Company appeared to him to be more disgraceful than anything he had ever seen in connection with companies on the limited liability system. The company had made a contract for the purchase of land at Marseilles for £3,325,165, although he had no doubt that it was not worth half that sum. From £600,000 to £700,000 belonging to the company had been thrown broadcast among its promoters. The Court regretted, however, that it had not the power to order the restoration of the £5000.

The Master of the Rolls, on Thursday week, passed a severe rebuke on a solicitor named Berry, who had been retained by a man, his wife, and a trustee to recover a sum of money under a marriage settlement. Out of £700 recovered Mr. Berry charged £480 for costs, and induced the trustee to give him the remainder under the pretence of providing for extra costs. Two orders to deliver up the deeds had been obtained against Mr. Berry; but, through some irregularity, they were discharged. His Lordship charged Mr. Berry with having connived at this irregularity, and ordered him to deliver up the deeds, pay the costs, and furnish a cash account of his dealings with the parties.

The prosecution of Sir Henry Edwards on a charge of bribery at the Beverley election, which was to have begun at York on Monday next, has been postponed until the Lamas Assizes.

At the Cork Assizes, yesterday week, an action was brought to recover £1000 for a breach of promise. The plaintiff—described as a very pretty girl, whose age was stated to be only nineteen—is the daughter of Mr. Hunt, of George-street, Cork, an optician. The defendant is a Mr. O'Connell, a solicitor. The plaintiff was a governess, but was induced, at the request of the defendant, to give up her occupation, by which, she stated, she was earning from £60 to £70 a year. Very few letters passed between the parties. In the first the defendant addressed the young lady as "My dearest Jane," which style of address was, however, very soon softened down to "My dear Jane." Upon Oct. 19 the defendant wrote to the young lady to say that, in consequence of having been kept in the dark in reference to some matters connected with the history of her family, he had determined to break off the match. The young lady was examined, and admitted that she never loved the defendant; but she stated that Mr. O'Connell had often told her he had such winning ways he would succeed in making her fond of him. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £250.

At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, Lyons, a well-known smuggler, was convicted of having surreptitiously conveyed ashore 104 lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco. He was fined £100, and, in default of payment, ordered to be imprisoned for six months.

The Board of Trade prosecuted at Colchester, on Saturday, the masters and crews of two vessels for having illegally detained a quantity of wreckage. Each of the masters was fined £20, and each of the crew £2 10s., besides costs.

With one exception, the Thornecliffe rioters, who were put upon their trial at the York Assizes, were, on Monday, found guilty on one of the minor counts of the indictment. Three of the men were sentenced each to five years' penal servitude, and the two others escaped with a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Richard Raynes Olden, who pleaded guilty at the Cork Assizes to the charge of embezzling £1017 from the National Bank, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Jacob Spinas, who was convicted of the murder of Cecilia Aldridge and sentenced to death, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure; and the sentence of death passed upon Susannah Hyde at the last Oxford Assizes, for the wilful murder of her infant child at Tetworth, has been commuted into penal servitude for life.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Influenced by the continued receipt of high prices from Paris, and by the prospect of cheaper money, the Stock Exchange markets have been firmer during the week, and prices have improved in many instances. For Consols there has been a healthy inquiry, and heavy purchases have resulted in an enhancement of fully 1 per cent. For Money the quotation has been 93½ to 93¾; and 93¾ to 93¾ for the April account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92 ex div. Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 112½ to 113½; and India Bonds, at 29s. to 29s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, and the movements in prices have been unimportant. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 95½ to 96½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents, 96½ to 97½; Ditto Consolidated, 97 to 98; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 108 to 109; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

One of the principal features in the market for English Railway Stocks has been the strong inquiry for North-Eastern, resulting in an important advance. Midland has been in request, at full quotations, and the late advance in the value of Great Western has been well maintained. On the other hand, London and Brighton has been flat, on the failure of the company to obtain permission from the Committee of the House of Commons for the abandonment of the Surrey and Sussex branch. Metropolitan and Metropolitan District have

receded in sympathy, owing to their position with reference to the Tower-hill extensions.

In the value of other Stocks no material alteration has taken place. Indian Stocks have been quiet, and for Canadian and Foreign Shares there has been but little demand. Caledonian, 77½ to 78; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38; Great Northern, 114 to 115; Ditto A, 118 to 119; Great Western, 66½ to 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125½ to 126; London and Brighton, 43½ to 44; London and North-Western, 122½ to 123½; London and South-Western, 88 to 89; London, Chatham, and Dover, 142½ to 151; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51½ to 52½; Metropolitan, 77½ to 78; Midland, 123½ to 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 131½ to 132½; Ditto, Leeds, 87 to 89; Ditto, York, 129 to 130; and South-Eastern, 74½ to 75.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106 to 107; East Indian, 112 to 113; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Great Indian Peninsula, 109 to 110; Great Western of Canada, 17½ to 18½; Oude and Rohilund, 105½ to 106½; and Seinde, 105 to 106.

Foreign.—Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 23½ to 24½; Great Luxembourg, 12½ to 13½; Recife and San Francisco, 15½ to 16½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½ to 20.

The market for Foreign Bonds has continued very firm. Egyptian and Peruvian have been freely dealt in, and the quotations have been further improved. Turkish and Italian have been steady, but Spanish have been flat. Argentine, 1868, 90½ to 91½; Brazilian, 1868, 83 to 84; Chilean, 1867, 97½ to 98½; Ditto, 1870 Scrip, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Egyptian, 1868, 81½ to 82½; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 99½ to 100½; Italian, 1861, 55 to 56½; Mexican, 1861, 14½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 83 to 84; Portuguese, 1869, 32½ to 33½; Russian, Anglo-Dutch, 93 to 94; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 69 to 69½; Ditto, 1870 Scrip, 4 to 4½; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 28½; Ditto, 1869, 26½ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, 69 to 70; Ditto Five per Cents, 45½ to 46½; Ditto, 1869, 63 to 63½.

American Securities have been rather quieter, and a portion of the late advance has been lost. The Five-Twenty, 1882, Bonds have been done at 90½ to 90¾; Ditto, 1885, 89½ to 89¾; Ditto, 1887, 89 to 89½; Ten-Forty, 86½ to 86¾; Virginia Bonds, 50 to 50½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28 to 29; Erie Shares, 21½ to 21¾; and Illinois Central, 115½ to 116½.

The demand for Bank Shares has been quiet, and prices have been without important change. Agra, A, 104½ to 111½; Alliance, 13 to 14; Anglo-Austrian, 16 to 18 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 24 to 24½; Imperial Ottoman, 3½ to 4½ prem.; London and County, 47½ to 48½; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; London and Westminster, 59 to 60; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

Telegraph Shares have commanded more attention, at steadier prices. Anglo-American, 174 to 175; Atlantic, 12 to 14; British Indian Extension, 1½ to 1½ dis.; British Indian Submarine, 11½ to 12½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 9½ to 10; Great Northern, 114½ to 115½; and French Cables, 15½ to 15¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have been quiet, and prices have been without important movement.—Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3; General Credit, 1 dis. to par; General Steam Navigation, 29 to 31; Hooper's Telegraph Works, 3 to 4 dis.; Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works, 50 to 52; National Discount, 11 to 11½; and Telegraph Construction, 37½ to 37¾.

A prospectus has appeared of the Cafartha Lead Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of £45,000, in 25 shares.

The directors of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius recommended a dividend of 16s. per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Firmness has been the feature of the Money Market. The demand for accommodation, both at the Bank and in other quarters, has been more active, and the rates have been steady, three-months' paper not being negotiable under 3 per cent. As considerable sums of money will be let loose early next month by the payment of the dividends on the Reduced and New Three per Cents, a return of ease may be considered imminent.

On the Continent money has continued plentiful, and, with a limited inquiry, the quotations have ruled easy. A further fall has taken place in the Italian exchange; but Paris rates have continued very firm.

A moderate quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week; and, as there has been no export inquiry, some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank of England.

The Avoca has left Melbourne for Galle, with £450,000 in bar gold and £61,570 in sovereigns. The Loch Katrine has sailed for England, with £7000; the Anglesea, with £11,000; and the City of Vienna, with £18,644.

The report of the Don Pedro Mining Company (Limited), to be presented on the 30th inst., shows that the gold raised during the year has amounted to 201,581 oitavas, or 23,242 ounces troy, and has realised the sum of £27,999. The cost for the same period has been £23,542, the profit on the year's operations being £5,457. The dividends declared for the quarters ending March, June, and September have absorbed £33,921, leaving, with the amount brought forward from 1869, an available balance of £17,710. This sum the directors propose to deal with as follows:—£15,540 to the payment of a dividend of 4s. per share, free of income tax, making, with the dividends already paid, a return of 14s. per share, or 100 per cent on the capital of the company; £1000 to the reserve fund, making the balance at the credit of that account £8000; the sum of £1161 being carried forward to the current year.

The liquidators of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles have issued a report showing that the claims against the company, subject to reductions, stand at £1,251,389; while the assets are estimated at £1,301,075, including a claim against the Credit Foncier of England, the successor and assignee of the Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of England, of £1,026,000. The liquidators remark that they do not despair of making the shareholders a considerable return of money paid.

The report of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, presented at Hong-Kong on Feb. 3, showed that there was an available total of 358,280 dollars. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent was declared, absorbing 210,000 dollars; 100,000 dollars were placed to the reserve fund, and 46,280 to profit-and-loss account.

A prospectus has been issued of the Buenos Ayres Street Railway Company, with a capital of £65,000, in shares of £2, to construct a tramway, with branches to connect the four railway stations of Buenos Ayres with the principal produce markets of the city, the Custom-house, and port.

The report of the British American Land Company, to be presented on the 28th inst., shows an available total of £6414, and recommends a dividend of £1 per share, which will absorb £6000.

The liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank have declared a second dividend of 1s. in the pound.

The directors of the Agra Bank (Limited) have recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the half year ended Dec. 31, making, with the ad interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum previously declared, a distribution of 5½ per cent for the year. The sum of £6000 is carried to reserve account, and £690 is carried forward.

At a meeting of the National Bank of India a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared. A meeting has been held of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent has been announced.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a small show of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was rather inferior. Owing to the change in the weather the trade ruled slow, and sales could only be effected at a reduction of 1s. per quarter. Very few transactions were reported in foreign wheat, and American and Russian descriptions underwent a similar decline. The flour trade was very dull, and both foreign and country marks were lower to sell. The nominal top price of town-made descriptions was reduced 3s. per sack. Barley was steady in value and demand for both malting and grinding sorts. There were no fresh arrivals of oats reported, and sound corn was inquired after at extreme rates. Beans were firm, while Canadian peas were 1s. per quarter dearer on the week. Maize changed hands freely, on fully former terms.

Wednesday.—The grain trade was without material variation to-day. Wheat was dull, and purchases could be made on rather easier terms. Flour was very inactive. All feeding stuffs were steady in value, and the demand was rather active.

Arrivals this Week.—British: Wheat, 40; barley, 420; malt, 930 qrs. Foreign: Barley, 1700; oats, 3490 qrs.; flour, 300 barrels.

English Currency.—White wheat, 39s. to 40s.; red ditto, 37s. to 40s.; barley, 25s. to 40s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 24s.; beans, 33s. to 43s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 28s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 63,971 qrs. sold at 41s. 9d.; barley, 31,817 qrs., at 34s. 4d.; oats, 5382 qrs., at 21s. 1d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 6½d. to 6¾d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The market has been scantily supplied with English clover, and high prices have accordingly been demanded. Fine English trefoil has ruled fully as dear. Mustard seed has remained without change in value. Linseed steady.

Brown mustard, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; canary, 52s. to 64s.; ryegrass, 25s. to 30s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 59s. to 61s. per quarter; red clover, 68s. to 80s. per cwt.

Tea.—There has been little passing in the tea market; but values generally remain unchanged.

Sugar.—The demand for strong refining sugars has ruled more active, and the quotations have tended upwards. Refined goods have also ruled dearer.

Coffee.—There has been less animation in the market; nevertheless, values of both native and plantation sorts have been well supported.

Rice on the spot has continued dull and depressed; but there has been more inquiry for arrival.

Provisions.—There has been a good supply of fresh butter on sale, the quality of which has been generally good. Trade, however, has ruled dull, at declining rates. Foreign butter has changed to a few extent, at our quotations:—Friesland, 120s. to 124s.; Zwolle, 112s. to 120s.; Kampen, 112s. to 120s.; Bosch, 80s. to 100s.; Holstein and Kiel, 118s. to 145s.; American, 74s. to 94s. per cwt. Prime sizeable bacon has been in demand, at full currencies. Outsize has sold slowly. Hams have ruled dull, at depressed currencies. Lard, quiet. Good cheese has met a fair inquiry; but business, in both fine and inferior sorts, has ruled dull.

Spirits.—The demand for rum has ruled quiet; but prices are without change. Grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Mr. Charles James Eastern reports supply short and prices without any material alteration, as follows:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 82s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 110s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 20s. to 30s. per load.

Wool.—The next sales of colonial wool are fixed to commence on April 7. The market generally has ruled quiet; but prices have been supported, except for low qualities of English.

Potatoes.—The arrivals have been moderately extensive, and the trade has ruled more active, at fully late rates.

Hops.—There is no feature to notice in the market. Choice qualities of new English hops have continued scarce, and have commanded full rates; while there has been a fair inquiry for choice foreign Americans; otherwise, the trade has ruled very dull.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £32, spot; English brown rape, £42 to £42 5s.; refined, £44 to £44 10s.; foreign, £45 10s. to £46. Coconut and olive oils are unaltered in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled flat, at 46s. for Y.C., on the spot; 46s., March; and 46s. for last three months.

Coal.—Newcastle, 15s. 9d.; Sunderland, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—A quiet feeling has pervaded the cattle trade to-day. The supply of beasts has been only moderate, but the quality of the English stock has been good, and some fair animals have been included in the foreign supply. For all breeds the demand has been inactive, at Monday's reduced quotations. Full average supplies of sheep have been in the pens. The inquiry has been limited, at about the rates previously current. The top price for clipped sheep has been 5s. per 8lb. Lambs have sold slowly, at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 8lb. Calves have been in limited request. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1036; sheep and lambs, 5935; calves, 223. Foreign: Beasts, 301; sheep and lambs, 1900; calves, 160.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

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